

JPRS-SSA-84-115

1 November 1984

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

1 November 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

COMORO ISLANDS

Briefs	
Defense Policy	1

CONGO

Briefs	
Engineering Equipment	2
Soviet Weaponry	2
River Barges	2

LIBERIA

Arrests in Alleged 'PUGUM' Leaflet Incident Detailed (Sam Van Kesselly; DAILY OBSERVER, 17 Sep 84).....	3
NIOC Lays Off Workers in Bid To Avert Collapse (DAILY OBSERVER, 20 Sep 84).....	5
Morris Optimistic About University Reopening (DAILY OBSERVER, 19 Sep 84).....	8
Expatriate Staff Request Removal of Soldiers From Campus (Gabriel Williams; DAILY OBSERVER, 18 Sep 84).....	10
LUP Mobilizes Youth, Increases Constituency (DAILY OBSERVER, 21 Sep 84).....	12
Briefs	
New Government Pay Procedures	13

MADAGASCAR

Ministers Comment on Trips to Ethiopia, Soviet Union (MADAGASCAR MATIN, 17 Sep 84).....	14
--	----

Japanese Financial Aid for Stadium Project (MADAGASCAR MATIN, 20 Sep 84).....	17
Prime Minister Praises Armed Forces at CMD (Franck Raharison; MADAGASCAR MATIN, 15 Sep 84).....	19
CNRO Studies Ocean Resources, Fisheries Potential (Arsene Ralaimioatra; MADAGASCAR MATIN, 27 Sep 84).....	21
MAURITIUS	
Fishing Co-ops Ask FRG for Help in Expanding Offshore Fleet (L'EXPRESS, 29 Sep 84).....	27
Fishing Vessels Ready for New Season (L'EXPRESS, 23 Sep 84).....	29
EEC Approves Aid to Development Projects (LE MAURICIEN, 20 Sep 84).....	31
Briefs PRC To Finance Air Terminal	33
MOZAMBIQUE	
Development of Magde District Campaign Against Banditry (NOTICIAS, various dates).....	34
Battalion 545 Operations Chief Discusses Anti-Bandit Operation (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 14 Sep 84).....	42
Bankers, Insurance Workers To Have Union (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 14 Sep 84).....	45
More Details on Members of Dismantled Spy Ring (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 14 Sep 84).....	46
Briefs AGRICOM Marketing	50
NIGERIA	
Large-Scale Natural Gas Complex in Nigeria (FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT, 21 Aug 84).	51
REUNION	
Ethnic, Religious Diversity Highlighted (Alain Rollat; LE MONDE, 12 Sep 84).....	54

SOUTH AFRICA

Residents Oppose Fundraising for Mayor's New Home (SOWETAN, 3 Oct 84).....	58
Officials Views on Political Situation at Transvaal Congress (THE CITIZEN, 6 Oct 84).....	59
Le Grange on Socialist Threat, by Jaap Theron Malan on Need for Preparedness	
UDF Fears Government Ban (SOWETAN, 8 Oct 84).....	61
Unions Support Boycott of Simba Products (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 8 Oct 84).....	62
Use of Army in Black Townships Is Slammed (SOWETAN, 11 Oct 84).....	63
Survey Says Urban Life Threat to Population (SOWETAN, 2 Oct 84).....	64
Businessmen Fear More Killings (Mzikayise Edom; SOWETAN, 9 Oct 84).....	65
Cops To Take Tough Action Against Soweto Pupils (Elliot Tshingwala; SOWETAN, 12 Oct 84).....	66
UDF Does Not Fear Being Banned (SOWETAN, 11 Oct 84).....	67
AZAPO, COSAS Accused of Using Students (Mojalefa Moseki; SOWETAN, 11 Oct 84).....	69
Soweto Students Meeting End in Stalemate (SOWETAN, 11 Oct 84).....	70
Teargas Used on 500 Pupils (SOWETAN, 12 Oct 84).....	71
Minister Viljoen Speaks Out on Pretoria Schools (Monk Nkomo; SOWETAN, 11 Oct 84).....	72
Azasm Calls for Boycott To Continue (SOWETAN, 12 Oct 84).....	73
Marievale Miners on Strike (SOWETAN, 11 Oct 84).....	74

Different Treatment of Black, White Miners Discussed (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 12 Oct 84).....	75
AZAPO Calls for Improvements in Asbestos Mines (SOWETAN, 12 Oct 84).....	76
Briefs	
Teargas Used on Durban Strikers	77
Policeman's House Bombed	77
Soweto Death Toll Now 36	77
Police Whip Vaal Mourners	78
100 Industria Workers Strike	78
Classroom Burnt in Mamelodi	78
Robben Island	78
Scheme To Aid Jobless Sowetans	78
Asbestos Mines Closure Urged	79
New Sharpeville Student Movement	79
TOGO	
Briefs	
Canadian Loan Agreement	80
UGANDA	
Prime Minister Reiterates Commitment to Democracy (UGANDA TIMES, 17 Sep 84).....	81
Commitment to Kagero River Organization Reaffirmed (Peter Masebu; UGANDA TIMES, 13 Sep 84).....	82
Refugees Return to Moyo (UGANDA TIMES, 18, 20 Sep 84).....	84
Fled to Sudan, by John Itipa Lulu	
Normalcy Returns, by Sam Serwanga	
Kitgum-Juba Road Link Under Construction (Freddie Sekiotto; UGANDA TIMES, 21 Sep 84).....	87
Briefs	
Boat for Ssesse Islands	89
NLP Rally Flops	89
Army Commandoes Graduate	89
ZIMBABWE	
India Ready To Assist Projects in Rural Areas (THE HERALD, 22 Sep 84).....	91

Agricultural Sales Could Reach \$850 Million (THE HERALD, 22 Sep 84).....	92
Zisco, China To Supply Steel for Stadium Construction (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 21 Sep 84; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 23 Sep 84).....	94
Agreement Signed Chinese Explanation	
Militia Training for Youths Planned (THE HERALD, 24 Sep 84).....	97
Retreatment of Sand Dumps at Gwanda Gold Mines (Andy Hendry; THE CHRONICLE, 21 Sep 84).....	98
State Steps in To Save Mines From Closure (THE HERALD, 26 Sep 84).....	100
Two Firms To Help Government Run Cooperatives (THE HERALD, 26 Sep 84).....	102
Sabotage, Damage to Property on Increase (THE CITIZEN, 3 Oct 84).....	104
Food-for-Work To Benefit 600,000 (Ndaba Nyoni; THE HERALD, 3 Oct 84).....	106
Briefs	
Rail Traffic Controls Easing	108
Rewind Boost for Dam Power	108
Militias May Fight Dissidents	108

COMORO ISLANDS

BRIEFS

DEFENSE POLICY--Aware of the vulnerability of the state, and although the Comoro Islands' defense is entrusted to France, the government has decided to mount an armed force to flank the presidential guard, officered by mercenaries. The latter are still there, although their presence is meant to be covert. Side by side with old campaigners who survived the colonial wars and all the African adventures are very well-mannered young men, many of whom, rumor has it, come from the best French families. These young recruits, according to sources which could not be verified, number around 20 and are reportedly in the Comoros to get basic training before departing for other climes. The veterans, according to the same rumors, have been busy in import-export dealing. Now that he is a Comoro citizen and has converted to Islam, Bob Denard has been here for some time, off and on, although President Abdallah has relieved him of his official functions. You can see him at prayer in a mosque on the outskirts of Moroni, or hosting a dinner in a restaurant in the capital. Comoriens and foreign residents alike are astonished at the publicity focused on these advisers: "They talk less," says one of them, "about the North Koreans who provide close security for France-Albert Rene, President of the Seychelles, or for Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar." [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE in French Aug 84 p 39] 6182

CSO: 3419/24

CONGO

BRIEFS

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT-- The armed forces have just taken delivery on Soviet-built type BTM-3 excavators which can dig a trench 0.80 meters wide and 1.5 meters deep at a rate of 600 to 800 cubic meters per hour (or 120 meters in length), by means of 10 blades whose penetration can be adjusted to the desired depth. The ETR-409 is hitched to an artillery tractor (type AT-T), a tracked vehicle with 5 track-supporting rollers. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE-DEFENSE in French Aug 84 p 24] 6182

SOVIET WEAPONRY-- The USSR recently delivered 24 towed ZU-23/2 double-barrelled 23-mm cannon (capable of firing twice 1,000 rounds per minute), along with ZSU 23/2 23-mm automatic 4-barrelled 23-mm guns, with radar-directed fire-control systems, which can fire four times 1,000 rounds per minute. In addition, 12 tracked armored vehicles were delivered at Pointe-Noire. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE-DEFENSE in French Aug 84 p 24] 6182

RIVER BARGES--The French Naval Construction Company (SFCN) delivered four river barges to the Transport Ministry on 5 May. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Aug 84 p 24]

CSO: 3419/24

ARRESTS IN ALLEGED 'PUGUM' LEAFLET INCIDENT DETAILED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Sep 84 p 12

[Article by Sam Van Kessel]

[Text]

Eight persons have been arrested in Greenville, Sinoe County, and flown to Monrovia for thorough investigation by security authorities in connection with the circulation of leaflets which sent waves of panic among officials and residents of the County since August 24.

News of the arrests was confirmed when a team from the *Daily Observer* visited Greenville over the weekend.

Those reportedly arrested are Truman Witherspoon, a magistrate; Harrison Slewson; Timothy Myers, an instructor at Parish High; Augustine Swen, Macorick Kiyeson, and three other persons whose names are being withheld by the authorities.

The circular, said to have been written by a group calling itself the "People's Underground Guerrilla Movement (PUGUM)" had, on Flag Day, warned all parents to keep their children off the streets as they would not hesitate

to "kidnap, kill and ambush" people in demand for the release of Dr. Amos Sawyer, chairman of the Provisional Committee of MOJA organizing the Liberian People's Party.

Dr. Sawyer and Mr. George Klay Kieh, both of the University of Liberia, were on August 19 arrested along with two members of the Interim National Assembly (INA) — Larry Borteh and Jerry Friday Jorwley — for what was initially described as "security reasons".

But, on August 21, Dr. Doe named the two former professors as being part of what has been termed "a socialist plot" to overthrow the Government. They are

presently being held in detention.

The circular released in Greenville by PUGUM members had also warned the Superintendent of the County, the supervisor of schools, the city mayor, the Army, Coast Guard and police commanders, and the Liberia Electricity Corporation superintendent, to consider the action of the group very serious, noting that it was the most "powerful and dirtiest action ever" to be taken by them.

Keen observers in Greenville told our reporter that following the circulation of the leaflets, activities marking the Flag Day celebrations had been boycotted for two days by students, while many residents had stayed home in response to the warning by PUGUM.

When contacted over the weekend, the Superintendent of Sinoe County, Col. Samuel Bai Taylor, confirmed the intensity of the panic that had been created among students and residents of the County as a result of the leaflets.

The superintendent said that following the circulation, he immediately instructed officers of the

Joint Security to conduct an investigation into the matter and to arrest anyone found connected therewith.

He said it was during the probe by the securitymen that it was discovered that a group, on the eve of Flag Day, had visited the home of a "religious leader", whom Supt. Taylor refused to name, to request a typewriter, some carbon paper and a mimeographing machine.

But, he said, the religious leader was not at home and the wife of the religious leader, whom the superintendent described as being illiterate, was reportedly persuaded to give the materials to the group.

It was when this information became known, Superintendent Taylor added, that security officers obtained the names of some of those involved and immediately began their arrests.

He said that during a preliminary investigation of those arrested, it was "suspected" that most of them were connected with the circulation of the leaflets.

It was in this light, the

Superintendent pointed out, that those suspected were flown to Monrovia for more thorough investigation by security authorities.

Asked whether the owner of the materials borrowed by the group was also arrested, Superintendent Taylor said "neither the church leader nor any members of his family was arrested or detained because they were found innocent."

He, however, revealed that a massive search was being carried out in the County for Moses G. Tiepo who, based on investigations conducted in Greenville by security officers, was declared wanted in connection with the circulation of the leaflets. Last week, Justice Minister Scott announced in Monrovia that Mr. Tiepo is wanted by his Ministry. But the announcement did not say why.

Meanwhile, Superintendent Taylor told our reporter that investigations are still continuing and "anyone found involved would be brought to justice and if found guilty, the full weight of the law would be applied."

LIBERIA

NIOC LAYS OFF WORKERS IN BID TO AVERT COLLAPSE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Sep 84 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] The National Iron Ore Company (NIOC) is to institute a "temporary" lay-off of two-thirds of its work force, approximately 1,200 employees.

According to a Memorandum of Understanding signed yesterday among the company's Board of Directors, the management, the National Mine Workers' Union of Liberia (NMWUL) and the African Junior Staff Association (AJSA) of NIOC, the action will take effect October 1, 1984 and continue to January 31, 1985. But it may be either shortened or extended depending on the company's financial position.

According to a reliable source, the lay-off action will save the financially troubled company about one-third of its gross monthly payroll of approximately \$350,000.

Hesterday Memorandum grew of the directive by the Head of State that discussions be held among the various parties to see how the matter could be resolved. The workers had earlier appealed to the Head of State for his intervention.

News of the impending lay-off at NIOC, commonly called "Mano River" because of the location of its operational headquarters on the banks of the Mano River in Grand Cape Mount County, first broke during the last week-end. But because of the sensitive negotiations which took place over the last few days, Government officials requested and the Daily Observer agreed to hold the story until final agreement was reached, so as not to unnecessarily inflame an already delicate situation.

Also discussed as part of the lay-off agreement was the question of NIOC's intention to declare some workers redundant and the matter of unpaid salaries and wages to employees for the months of July and August, 1984.

According to the Memorandum of Understanding effecting the lay-off action, the affected employees will be paid 40 per cent of their salaries or wages. They will also continue to enjoy all other benefits except for transportation allowances normally paid to the company's employees in Monrovia and Mano River.

The Memorandum also states that up to forty per cent of NIOC's employees may also be declared redundant, and that those to be declared redundant may or may not be included in the temporary lay-off scheme.

On the question of arrears in salaries and wages, the Memorandum notes that management has committed itself to pay salaries, wages and pension benefits for July 1984 on Saturday, September 22; those for August will be paid on September 29; and for September by mid-October.

Yesterday's lay-off at NIOC reflects a problem which the company has been having in finding markets for its iron ore. According to sources, NIOC presently has stockpiled about 300,000 tons of iron ore, equivalent to nearly sixty per cent of its annual production.

Making reference to this marketing problem, yesterday's Memorandum of Understanding notes "the reduction in level of production from 3.25 million tons per year to 1.5 million tons per year, owing to the reduction in the market for Mano ore".

Experts agree that Mano's problem stems principally from its difficulty in re-penetrating the market for the special ore the Mano mines produce. This market was lost, largely to two other countries that produce the same type of ore, India and Australia, during NIOC's \$67M revitalization program which was initiated in '79-'80 but did not actually start until 1982.

Under this program, the Government of Liberia increased its share of the company to between 85-90 percent through a contribution of about \$9M. Other contributors were development banks led by the World Bank and the African Development Bank (total contribution \$43M) and a group of commercial banks led by the Bank of America (total contribution \$15M).

The family of the late Colonel Lansdell Christie, founder of NIOC, owns the rest of the company's shares. Colonel Christie also played a major role in the now defunct Liberia Mining Company which operated at Bomi Hills.

But with the loss of its markets and the coming due of payments on these sizeable loans, the company began facing serious problems. Reliable sources say that all proceeds from sales are currently used to meet loan payments and the Government of Liberia, as the principal shareholder and mutual owner of the company, is currently carrying the burden of meeting the company's monthly payroll.

According to yesterday's Memorandum, a Monitoring Committee is to review NIOC's performance each month so as to determine when the laid-off workers could be recalled.

The Committee comprises the Minister of Labor, the Chairman of the Technical Committee of NIOC, and one representative each from the Liberia Federation of Labour Union (LFLU), the National Mines Workers Union of Liberia (NMWUL) and the African Junior Staff Association (AJSA).

At the signing ceremony yesterday at the Planning Ministry, Planning Minister Emmanuel O. Gardiner said there was no means to save NIOC from collapse other than the measure that was taken.

He noted that the memorandum which was being signed reluctantly, was necessary to keep the company viable until measures can be taken to get the workers back on the job.

He expressed the hope that the Government and NIOC will live up to the terms of the agreement and do everything possible to improve the financial status of the company.

Minister Gardiner reiterated that it was in keeping with the desire to ensure a balanced assessment of the situation at NIOC that a tripartite Monetary Committee was set up to monitor its activities.

He thanked the workers for their patience during the critical discussion and assured them of government's continued regard for their well-being.

Speaking later, the President General of the Liberia Federation of Labour Unions, Esmael Sheriff, noted that the signing ceremony shows that the workers do not believe in situations that will adversely affect the nation's economy.

He said the agreement was signed with reluctance because there was no other way that the present situation facing NIOC could be better solved.

The President of the National Mine Workers' Union of Liberia, Mr. J. T. Pratt thanked those who worked towards the agreement and noted that nothing out of context should be encouraged that will encourage the workers to engage in unusual practices.

The signing of the memorandum was preceeded by two days of intensive bargaining among the workers', the union, management and the board of directors.

According to the Chairman of the NMWUL, Mr. Amos Stryker, who also signed the memorandum, his union contended against the temporary lay-off because of previous experiences.

He noted that in 1983, about 600 employees were laid-off by NIOC management with a promise to be reinstated by February, 1984, but about 175 of those concerned are still not working.

"We have contended", he said, "that management boldly declare us redundant and pay us all benefits instead of instituting measures that will eventually make us lose most of what is due us."

CSO: 3400/58

MORRIS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT UNIVERSITY REOPENING

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Sep 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] The newly appointed President of the University of Liberia (UL), Dr. Joseph Morris, says that he is optimistic that the university will be re-opened by the end of this semester.

Dr. Morris however added that the re-opening will largely depend on the fulfillment of a number of conditions including assessment of the damage done at the university and getting the Liberian staff to return to work.

Speaking to newsmen at the end of an hour-long meeting with Liberian staff members and professors, Dr. Morris said that the meeting achieved one of its objectives--the commitment of the Liberian staff and professors.

He said that the kind of commitment shown by the Liberian staff and professors during the meeting gave reason to believe that the University of Liberia would be re-opened soon.

At yesterday's meeting which followed one held on Monday with expatriate faculty members and staff, the Liberian counterparts requested a clarification of their status since, in fact, they, including deans and heads of colleges at UL, were dismissed by the Head of State following the August 22 incident on the campus.

"The UL President cannot work alone, and so the next thing in line for anyone to expect is appointment of deans and department heads who will, in turn, help to assess whatever damage was done at the seven colleges of the University", some of the speakers said.

The Liberian staff and professors also called for total security as "we were dismissed and barred from entering the campus, and we are afraid of another humiliation."

Speaker after speaker asked that, to make the atmosphere on the campus conducive for their safety and normal operations, soldiers presently on the campus should be replaced [by] police officers.

They said that the soldiers should be removed as a pre-condition to accepting the invitation of the new university authorities to help assess the damage [one word illegible] following the August 22 incident when soldiers moved on campus to "disperse" protesting students.

The staff and professors noted that, inasmuch as they were willing to help towards the re-opening of the institution, they were equally skeptical as to whether their participation in the process would warrant their re-instatement.

And in what appeared as a consensus, the professors called on the new head of the university to say what their status was in the face of the dismissals carried out by government.

In response, Dr. Morris said: "I have no power now to re-instate anyone or appoint anyone to any office"; he, however, added that the grievances of the department heads and deans would be presented to the Cabinet Committee on UL Affairs for possible redress.

CSO: 3400/58

EXPATRIATE STAFF REQUEST REMOVAL OF SOLDIERS FROM CAMPUS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Gabriel Williams]

[Text] Expatriate staff of the University of Liberia have requested the withdrawal of all soldiers from the University of Liberia campus as one of the conditions under which they may consider to work with the new administration for the reopening of the institution.

They have also requested that the Liberian Government provide guarantee of protection from future danger such as the recent incident in which some of them were affected.

The expatriates stressed these and other pertinent points at a meeting yesterday with the new President of the University of Liberia, Dr. Joseph G. Morris, at the A. M. Dogliotti College of Medicine in Monrovia.

The meeting, attended by nearly 100 expatriate staff of the University, was intended to solicit their cooperation with the new administration for the early reopening of the university.

The expatriate staff comprises various nationalities, including Ghanaians, Indians, Nigerians, Sierra Leoneans, Europeans and Americans.

Dr. Morris appealed to the expatriates to consider whether they are prepared to remain with the University, so that they will assist in assessing the extent of damage done on the University Campus as a result of the recent incident.

During the meeting, which was characterized by a frank exchange of views, the expatriates maintained that the question of resuming normal duties at the University should be based on a consensus between them and their Liberian counterparts.

While reiterating their desire to seeing the university reopened as soon as possible, they said they were not prepared to make any commitment in the absence of the Liberian staff.

According to them, the University authorities and the Liberian Government should work out the "modalities for a conducive atmosphere free from molestation and intimidation".

One of them suggested that they would rather have the police on campus, if there is any need for such presence at all, in preference to the soldiers.

In response to the many questions, Dr. Morris emphasized that his administration, in consonance with the government, would do everything possible to ensure the security of the staff.

The UL boss noted that one of the greatest problems is that of first getting the cooperation of the staff who are the backbone of the reconstruction process.

He announced at the meeting, also attended by the two vice presidents--Dr. Thomas G. Koon, for Administration and Dr. Rosalita Roberts, for Academic Affairs--that a similar meeting has been planned with the Liberian staff at the same venue this afternoon.

It can be recalled that the University of Liberia was closed by the Head of State, CIC Samuel K. Doe on Wednesday, August 22, after soldiers were ordered onto the campus to "disperse" protesting students who had gathered to demand the release of two university professors--Dr. Amos Sawyer and Mr. George K. Kleh--in connection with an alleged coup plot to overthrow the Government of Liberia.

The soldiers' action to force students, faculty as well as staff off campus, left in its wake, by government's own account, 102 persons injured.

The entire administration and faculty senate of the university was dismissed by the Head of State who later appointed a Committee on University Affairs with Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones as Chairman.

On September 9, the Head of State appointed a new administration of the University headed by Dr. Joseph G. Morris, former Liberian Ambassador to Sierra Leone.

CSO: 3400/58

LUP MOBILIZES YOUTH, INCREASES CONSTITUENCY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 21 Sep 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Liberian Unification Party (LUP) has launched three more regional youth wings in Grand Bassa, Nimba and Bong Counties, bringing the total number to five.

LUP which is chaired by presidential candidate Gabriel Kpolleh, already has youth branches in Montserrado and Bomi Counties with membership rosters of more than 2,000 and 50, respectively.

Its Bassa Branch which was set up on Monday now has more than 500 members, while its Nimba and Bong youth branches launched Wednesday have membership rosters of more than 1,000 and 500, respectively.

During the launching of its Bassa youth branch, LUP regional coordinator for the county, Mr. Wilson T. K. Blow, called on youths in Grand Bassa County to be "law abiding" and to emulate the example of their chairman, Mr. Kpolleh.

Mr. Blow admonished LUP youths to be disciplined. He also urged executive officers of the party to, as he puts it, "work carefully", until their party is registered. "We must in the mean time", he said, "practise how to win the minds (of all Liberians) and for the first time, dramatize the true meaning of democracy."

The Secretary General of LUP's national youth wing, Mr. Buster T. Hne Hennings who organized the Bassa branch, described its formation as a "timely operation."

He said discipline is one of the primary concerns of LUP, adding that LUP youths should exhibit what he called "dynamic leadership" as practised by those in the party's executive leadership.

At the launching of LUP's two other youth wings which took place Wednesday in Gompia City, Nimba County, and in Gbarnga, Bong County, the regional coordinators of the two youth branches, Mr. Samuel M. Gbozeh (Nimba) and Mr. Gertie Sulunteh (Bong), emphasized during separate ceremonies in the two counties the need for the "mobilization and promotion" of the Liberian Unification Party among youths throughout the country.

BRIEFS

NEW GOVERNMENT PAY PROCEDURES--The Government of Liberia has introduced a new pay system to minimize what has been officially described as the problem of "ghosts on Government payroll". According to a Ministry of Finance press release issued late Friday in Monrovia and signed by Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones, salary checks will now be disbursed at the various government ministries and agencies in the presence of sectional heads "who will identify the employees they supervise before they are paid." "Each employee", the release said, "will be required to show proper identification evidencing his or her place of assignment." It said that all unclaimed checks after the payment exercise will be immediately cancelled and the names of those affected deleted from the ministry or agency's payroll. Such persons will not be reinstated, the release added. [Excerpt] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Sep 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/58

MINISTERS COMMENT ON TRIPS TO ETHIOPIA, SOVIET UNION

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 17 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Several high officials of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar returned home yesterday after missions abroad. They include Prof Raymond Ranjeva, president of the Advanced School of Law, Economics, Business Administration and Sociology (EESDEGS), Rabearivelo Andriamelagasy, general director of the Malagasy Institute of Innovation (IMI), Henri Raharijaona, special advisor to the Office of President, Ampy Augustin Portos and Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Bemananjara.

While the other officials made no statements upon their arrival, the two members of the government did speak. While our head of diplomacy was content to issue a communique, the minister of interior held a veritable press conference upon debarking.

Statements by Minister Bemananjara

It was through a communique released to the press that Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Bamananjara stated that he had been on a mission to Addis Ababa during which he participated in the Constituent Congress of the Ethiopian Labor Party and the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

During his stay in the Ethiopian capital, Bemananjara issued a message of friendship and solidarity to the Ethiopian people from President Didier Ratsiraka, addressed to his counterpart, President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Our minister of foreign affairs also had contacts with other delegations present at these events, particularly from Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, the Congo, the Burkina-Faso of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), and the Communist Party of Reunion and Mali. On each occasion, he was able to discuss current issues in the world, the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, Africa and South-South cooperation. He participated in a meeting of African delegations on the main problems now being experienced by the Black continent.

Bemananjara was welcomed upon his arrival by his close aides, led by the secretary general of his ministry, Maurice Ramarozaka.

Statements by Minister Ampy Portos

For his part, Minister of Interior Ampy Augustin Portos, who was welcomed upon arrival by Leonid Moussatov, ambassador of the Soviet Union, and his close aides, led by the director general of National Police, N'Daye Amadou, said that he had spent three weeks on an informational visit to the Soviet Union in response to an invitation from the government of that country. "For me, it was a pilgrimage to the cradle of socialism, especially because it was the first time I had ever been there," he said. He also noted that he had visited the Republic of Armenia, whose capital, Erevan, is the twin city of Antananarivo. "I was able to visit a police or militia -- to use the Soviet term -- training school, and I was able to observe the quality of the training given there. But, as I was also able to meet for two hours with the minister of interior of the Soviet Union, I saw the roles played by the party and society in the training and education of everyone."

Portos continued: "During that meeting, we mainly studied possibilities of cooperation between our National Police and the Soviet Militia. For example, we could send officials of our Advanced Police School to that country and one could also have good cooperation with the Soviet Militia in the field of equipment, without forgetting the other aspects of police training, public security and youth."

But Portos also pointed out that the Soviet Militia is much more concerned with methods of education than with repressive methods. "That is a very good thing which we should also apply in our country," he concluded, before thanking the Communist Party of the Soviet Union through Leonid Moussatov.

National Police

Portos took advantage of the opportunity to recall a phrase of President Didier Ratsiraka at the official opening of the Lalasoa plant in Ambatolampy. "It is true that the increase in the size of the population also increases crime, but the National Police continue to ensure the maintenance of public security, despite its scant resources," he emphasized.

To illustrate the effectiveness of the National Police, Portos announced to members of the press that the five killers of the family of a guard of a house located near the National Mausoleum have been arrested. "Many rumors have circulated about this multiple killing, which took the life of the guard of the villa, which belongs to Canadians on vocation, and that of his wife and two children. Fortunately, another child was saved at the hospital. Unfortunately, all the murderers are very young, 17 or 18 years old. This shows you that young people turn to crime if parents and society are not concerned with their upbringing and education," Minister Portos said.

He also emphasized that "if we did not allow the media to speak of it at the time the murders were discovered, it was because it was a requirement of the investigation. Otherwise, the authors of such a massacre would have known in advance that the police were handling the case and could have escaped." According to the minister of interior, such a need must be respected in order not to upset a police investigation.

"Jean-Pierre Rakotondraibe Band"

Among other arrests accredited to the National Police, Portos cited the arrest of the five members of the Jean-Pierre Rakotondraibe Band, along with the three members of the Ndrenaina Richard Band. "These are gangs that have specialized in robbery and murder," he noted. In addition, the National Police also arrested employees of the SICE [expansion unknown], who used forgery to misappropriate goods.

Concluding his talk with the press, Portos hailed the success of Operation Soamadio, which shows the efficiency of cooperation between the forces of law and order (National Police, gendarmerie and the People's Armed Forces) and the decentralized collectives. "But we must also ask the people to avoid thronging to scenes of disorder," he said.

11,464

CSO: 3419/26

JAPANESE FINANCIAL AID FOR STADIUM PROJECT

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 20 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by I. R.]

[Text] The Mahamasina Stadium will finally have adequate sound equipment (obviously made in Japan), thus helping to relieve that problem at the first major sports complex in Madagascar. Sensitive to the importance of such a stadium for promoting youth and sports in general, the Japanese Government has presented a gift of 32 million yen (over 80 million Malagasy francs) to Malagasy authorities for the purchase of loud speakers, mixers, amplifiers, wireless antennas, and so on.

On the occasion of the signing of this agreement between the People's Republic of Madagascar and Japan, respectively represented by Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Bemananjara and Ambassador Kazuhiko Furusawa, who emphasized the place of Mahamasina in Madagascar's history, the Japanese ambassador noted that "It was King Radama I who was the first to develop this holy plain into a military field and in 1862, Radama II had his coronation staged there." After recalling other demonstrations and events held there, Furusawa said that "at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Mahamasina will once again be spotlighted as the center of national unity and the temple of Malagasy youth. I believe," he continued, "that with the planned introduction of sound equipment, livelier events and more spectacular festivals will be able to be presented to the nation. The Japanese are proud and happy to be able to help promote this historic monument."

Previously, Minister Jean Bemananjara thanked the ambassador for this new gesture made by Japan to our young people. He then pointed to the gift of musical instruments from the government of the "Rising Sun." He also mentioned the different shipments of mainly agricultural machinery, without forgetting Japan's aid in the search for underground water in the south. Concerning the present agreement, Bemananjara said that it will make it possible to raise the Mahamasina Stadium to an international level. "This sound equipment will have the merit of facilitating and advancing cultural events," the minister added. "This aid will strengthen our government's policy on the advancement of Malagasy youth," Bemananjara said.

It should be added that Ambassador Furusawa promised that Japan would "continue to respond to the requests of the Malagasy Government in the cultural and other fields in the years ahead."

Finally, it should be noted that Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Rakotavao Andriantiana (chairman of the Executive Committee of the village of Antananarivo), the secretaries general of the MAE [expansion unknown], Maurice Ramarozaka, and the MPJS [expansion unknown], Paulin Rakotoarivony and Solo Rajaonarivelo, director of sports, were present at the signing ceremony, held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

11,464

CSO: 3419/26

PRIME MINISTER PRAISES ARMED FORCES AT CMD

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 15 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Franck Raharison]

[Text] The Military Development Committee's second session for the 1984 year began in the People's National Assembly (ANP) yesterday in the presence of Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, members of the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], vice presidents of the ANP and other prominent members of the state GOTHA [expansion unknown].

During the opening ceremony, Gen Edouard Rabeony, president of the CMD, delivered an address announcing, first of all, the agenda of the session: "the training, advanced training and use of the People's Armed Forces and the organization and coordination of the operations of the Light Intervention Brigades of public works engineering and organizations." Rabeony then stressed the varied action of the military in behalf of development, particularly production, whose main objective is to promote the well-being of the people."

This action requires intervention in all areas, even the *fokontany* [basic units of economic and political-administrative organization], of efficient, competent cadres. Concerning the second item on the agenda, the president of the CMD noted that the engineering brigades are already operating in regions where they were requested. With respect to roads, Rabeony observed that "they represent the backbone of our economic development." He consequently urged that everyone "coordinate action, the sine qua non condition if we want progress and prosperity for our nation," the president of the CMD said.

Prime Minister's Statement

Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona emphasized the cardinal role played by the CMD in the nation, particularly its prime function: defending the nation and maintaining peace and security in the country.

On this point, the head of the government said that the Revolutionary Government had not ceased its efforts to halt acts of banditry on the island, in accordance with the instructions of President Ratsiraka. "As a result of the combined actions of the military and National Police," the prime minister said, "one can now state that calm has returned to remote, sensitive areas, mainly with respect to cattle rustling. Since 1981, our rural areas are no

longer the target of attacks by bandits except on rare occasions. These results are due to the different operations waged since that time such as "Antoka" and "Ezaka" and we can rejoice over the situation because from now on, our farmers will be able to work and produce in complete peace."

The prime minister also pointed out encouraging actions by the gendarmerie, the army and the police aimed at preserving security in big metropolitan areas such as the capital.

The head of the government also recalled the importance of Order 82-387 of 14 September 1982, promulgated to halt cattle rustling and regulate the sale, supervision and circulation of cattle in the country. He asked officials of the decentralized collectives to respect measures set forth. He also noted that that "just as each year, the gendarmerie and the people's army are undertaking the "Danga" operation to fight brush fires and also engage in production.

Competent Cadres

The prime minister took advantage of the opportunity to praise the considerable tasks of the People's Armed Forces and stated that "the agenda of this session of the CMD is broadly justified and coincides with the concern of the government, which wants trained, competent cadres to serve the Malagasy Revolution." He also noted the government's desire to see close coordination of the Ministry of Public Works and the Light Engineering Intervention Brigades (BLIG) in connection with the construction and repair of our roads. The head of the government closed his speech with a wish that innovative ideas might emerge from this session of the CMD for "a better development of our country."

11,464

CSO: 3419/26

MADAGASCAR

CNRO STUDIES OCEAN RESOURCES, FISHERIES POTENTIAL

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 27 Sep 84 pp 1,4

[Article by Arsene Ralaimioatra: "Madagascar is an Island! They Finally Found Out?"]

[Text] In Madagascar, according to the FAO, the average per-capita consumption of animal protein in 1976-1980 was only 12.5 grams, of which only 2.1 grams were of haleutic origin (fish). That is a level sharply below the "protein deficiency threshold," according to the experts.

Of the 13,000 tons of fish we catch annually, 5,000 tons comes from the ocean fisheries. That's a lot. Even so, Madagascar, with its 4,700 kilometers or so of coastal regions, could do a lot better...

The government has taken cognizance of the problem. Since 1978 the National Oceanographic Research Center (CNRO) from its comfortable headquarters in Ambaro (Nosy-Be), counts as one of its missions fostering and encouraging deep-sea fisheries.

The Federal Republic of Germany, through the German Technical Cooperation Office (GTZ) is, for the moment, the CNRO's main foreign partner. Clinging to tradition which, in the Federal German Embassy at Antananarivo, consists in summoning a group of reporters to take a first-hand look at German-Malagasy cooperation achievements (in 1980 it was the Youth Village at Vinaninkarena; The Majunga Textile Company (SOTEMA), the overall development of Port-Berge (FIBABE) in 1951; the Crafts Center for Rural Advancement at Finrantsoa in 1982; construction work on the Ihosy-Sakarak road in 1983); "but last week's visit to and tour of the CNRO is one of the wiser choices." In the name of its policy of self-sufficiency in food and of its frenzied quest for hard currency which Madagascar needs to restore its balance of payments and to import capital goods and raw materials for its industrialization!

On page 4, you can see how much offshore fisheries could, in the fairly long run, contribute by way of inestimable hard-currency

earnings and food for Madagascar. It's time we thought about it, high time! Yet it wasn't until 1975 that Madagascar -- and here's irony for you -- woke up to the fact that it is an island (from the fisheries point of view, that is!). Until then, we had all thought we were on a ... continent!

The Sea that Surrounds Us? The Nosy-Be CNRO Has It in Hand.

With its 4,700 kilometers of coastline, Madagascar, the Big Island, as we like to call it because of its size: 587,041 square kilometers, is as big as France and the Benelux countries combined; and now we find that it enjoys undreamed-of economic potential, but one that has been left idle until recent years. The situation has reached the point that, looking at the scarcity of seaproducts (any kind of fish, sea food like lobster and shrimp...) on the local market and the high prices consumers must pay for them, especially in the large cities, one sometimes begins to wonder if we really do live on an island, or in the middle of a ... continent.

In a city like Tananarivo, salt-water fish are a pure luxury. A kilo of spiny lobster costs no less than 4,500 Malagasy francs, and shrimp are going for 3,000 Fmg! Shop for fish filets -- whiting, grouper, bullhead -- and you're talking about 3,000 Fmg per kilo. Fish is complete nutrition par excellence, but, at these prices, only the privileged few can afford to put it on their tables. We won't even mention the prices posted in restaurants.

We had to wait until 1975 for somebody in a high enough position to do something about it awoke to the situation. First of all, there was a major recasting at the foundation: the fishing companies were nationalized. These companies, most of them owned and operated from outside, of course fished Madagascar's territorial waters, under the terms of a valid contract duly drawn up, but in which the absence of control and regulation gave these promoters a free hand to export directly, and shamelessly, almost all of their catch: that means large amounts of hard currency stolen from under our very noses.

The logical outcome of this new awareness on government's part was the creation, at the time of the last cabinet reshuffle, of a cabinet ministry for fisheries, whose Minister Joseph Randrianasolo (Animal, Water, and Forest Productivity) is currently in Brussels to talk to the European Communities Commission. He will certainly raise the issue of our deep-sea fishing problems. High time!

Of all the measures that have been taken over the past several years -- because there have of course been others, such as fishing cooperatives and pre-cooperatives, fishermen's associations -- the one that established the National Center for Oceanographic Research (CNRO) at Nosy Be is the most practical and down-to-earth.

Its missions are manifold: making itself available to all government services, and especially to the Ministry for Scientific Research and Development Technology and that for Animal, Water, and Forest Productivity and providing them with any factors that might further exploitations of our maritime resources; helping to train research workers; fostering ocean-fishing research.

Insofar as concerns this last area of its activity, CNRO is currently engaged in surveying the haleutic (fish) potentialities of the northwestern region of Madagascar. Aside from shrimp (which, for that matter, stand high on our list of exports), tuna and spiny lobster... Are there other products out there that could be commercially exploited? If the answer is "yes," a precise survey of the region in question is called for. CNRO is accordingly authorized to prepare marine charts (showing depths, temperatures, possible obstacles such as submerged rocks, etc.), as well as charts to guide deep-sea fishermen.

15 Percent

Among the underseas resources not hitherto seriously exploited are the algae, to cite only one. In a country like Japan, algae are a regular part of the typical Japanese cuisine. Foreign tourists devour it avidly. There must be algae around Madagascar: but just where along the Island's coastline does it grow in commercially profitable quantities? One of these days, doubtless, CNRO will start looking for such marketable weeds. All we know is that in 1977, the year when we stopped harvesting algae in the South, the peasants had forsaken seaweed harvesting for other areas of endeavor. Madagascar had been exporting 800 tons of seaweed every year. These plants are harvested not only for the table, but as medication, where they are bases in prescription drugs, but also in papermaking and even in the manufacture of commercial jams and jellies.

Since its founding in 1978 on the ruins of the (French) Overseas Scientific and Technical Research Office (ORSTOM), nationalized in the wake of the events of 1972, CNRO's operations are confined these days -- owing to a lack of adequate technical equipment and adequate research staff, to the Malagasy Northwest. Its headquarters are at Nosy Be, near Amcaro, on land in the green shade of coconut trees overlooking a little bay and the sea, against a background of the coasts of...Madagascar, from which there is a spectacular view of the sea, visible with the naked eye! By 1978 all that was left of the old French research organization were the buildings and the oceanographic museum... and even that had been badly damaged by hurricane Bernadette (1981). It had to be rebuilt from the very foundations. Most of the heavy equipment (measuring instrumentation, boats...) left with the former owners. There is one consolation: the library, which we are told is the most comprehensive in the Indian Ocean in the field of oceanographic studies, was bequeathed to the CNRO.

The center is run today by M Ralison Andrianirina, an oceanographer and biologist. He is also vice president of the CINQUIO, an agency set up in 1982 for oceanographic studies of the northwest and central west portions of the Indian Ocean. On its staff are 12 Malagasy research people, most of them biologists, plus an economist, a physicist, and an archivist. M Andrianirina believes that if the agency is to do a proper job of oceanographic research, 30 percent of its staff must be assigned to research. At CNRO, the staff is down to 15 percent of its optimum strength. M Andrianirina, however, is still optimistic: agreements reached between the RDM and some international organizations (UNDP and UNESCO among them) call for training research people. The same applies to the agreement signed with the German Technical Cooperation Office (GTZ) which stipulates, among other points, training for three Malagasy "opposite numbers" in oceanography in French-speaking countries.

At the bilateral level, Federal Germany is right now the CNRO's principal partner. The terms of agreements that emerged from governmental negotiations in May 1982 include a specific provision entitled "Encouragement for the National Scientific Research Center at Nosy Be" (designing the foundations for "efficient" small-scale fisheries, and encouraging CNRO at the level of scientific research management).

Life at CNRO

About 15 Malagasy journalists spent 4 days last week getting a taste of life at the CNRO. It was an edifying experience, thanks to the light it shed on the future of research and of ocean fisheries in Madagascar, particularly if the efforts currently under way are continued and if international cooperation (both bilateral and multilateral) step in in as efficacious a way as has Federal Germany thus far and as it plans to do through 1987.

The centerpiece of the West German assistance is an oceanographic research ship, the "Bonito," an irresistible and poetic name to match the Ocean. She is 22.5 meters in length overall, 6.20 meters' beam, with 2.75 to 3 square meters below the waterline. "Bonito" is powered by 728 hp, and equipped with the most advanced navigation instruments and the latest in fishing gear. The GTZ generously made this vessel available to CNRO for the term of the contract. To top it off, GTZ included "Bonito's" captain, Heiner Melzner, who is also the ship's machinist.

Executive officer Karl Heinz Jacobsen has sailed all the South Seas. The tropical seas of Brazil, the Caribbean, and Africa have no secrets from him. He has worked in this part of the world for a score of years: "A sailor's life in these parts," he confided to us, "is hard, but nothing like the Black Sea, the North Sea, or even the Baltic Sea off Hamburg where you work night and day on the high seas, sometimes when the temperature is -30 degrees in winter, once the ice breaks."

With his face deeply tanned by the southern suns, his salty manner, his pirate's beard and his small, slanted eyes, the "Bonito's" master is every inch the old-time freebooter... In experience, that is. The third West German expert is biologist Van Theilan. Unfortunately, he fell ill last year and had to return to Germany, and his replacement has not yet arrived. Other experts are expected, but for much briefer missions. The project director for the German-Malagasy joint undertaking at CNRO is M Rabarison Andriamirado.

FRG's Contribution

West Germany's (non-repayable) contribution to CNRO comes to 4 million DM (840 million Fmg) for the 1982-1984 period, and to 3 million DM (630 million Fmg) from then to the project's conclusion in 1978, which was decided upon a few weeks ago after an inter-governmental Malagasy-German commission finished its work. That is anything but a negligible subsidy when you find that the annual CNRO budget appropriation is around 140 million Fmg. Furthermore, the sum of 400,000 DM (84 million Fmg) is provided for delivery of scientific and laboratory equipment which is woefully deficient at the center, as well as of two vehicles.

CNRO can already point to a number of achievements. In the area of research, for instance, it has made fish-flour on an experimental scale. Exactly like Nyok-man, that product with which gourmets regale themselves at Asian restaurants, and which is nothing more than a highly nutritious fish concentrate. Ralison Andrianirina last week told the press that the remarkable physical endurance of the Viet Cong who faced the Americans in the Vietnam War had considerable to do with this. Out in the jungles, their regular ration was rice sprinkled with a little Nyok-man.

Yes, this sea that surrounds us -- that needs saying -- offers us a totally unexpected bonanza for our table as well as for our economy. Part of it will come from domestic consumption, particularly with our growing population. From the 9,731,000 people we have now, Madagascar's population by the end of this century -- only 16 years away -- will come close to 15,552,000! All these people are going to need well-balanced, healthy diets. Fish will provide much of it, and at the top of the menu!

Hard Currency...

The foregoing was about domestic consumption. Potential revenue in hard currency derived from sound exploitation of this enormous potential in ocean fisheries is anything but negligible. Right now, our exports of ocean products bring in more than 3 billion Fmg in hard currencies. There are still tremendous untapped possibilities. CNRO has a major role to play in this undertaking and, for that matter, will be taking a major step in that direction at the end of November with its sponsorship of a meeting at the

Nosy Be Holiday Inn that will bring together Malagasy scientists (from the university and the FIM -- once IGN -- Marine Station at Toliara) and foreign experts (from the international organizations). The purpose of the meeting is to assess the progress of oceanographic research in Madagascar. More important, in our opinion, is that it will (also) move now from the research stage to the operational stage, making sagacious use of all the data that have been gathered heretofore.

Ocean fishing -- fishing on the high seas -- has long been practiced in Madagascar. Fishing companies operate off Malagasy coasts. SOMAPECHE, based at Mahajanga, has been in the "neighborhood" and elsewhere since 1967; the Nosy-Be Fishery (1976); SOPEBO out of Mahajanga (1974; REFRIGOPECHE out of Toamasina (1981). Annual fish catches are estimated at 13,000 tons, 8,000 tons of it from small-scale operations and 5,000 from industrial operations (mainly on the high seas). The FAO cites a potential of 40,000 tons! The government is fully aware of the immense possibilities offered by this sector, which could mean for Madagascar a source of revenues in sweet, hard, cash on the barrelhead almost the equivalent of oil in some countries! That is not to mention the policy of self-sufficiency in food, which would, ipso facto, be the winner.

6182

CS0: 3419/43

FISHING CO-OPS ASK FRG FOR HELP IN EXPANDING OFFSHORE FLEET

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 29 Sep 84 pp 1,5

[Text] The fishing cooperatives confederation is asking for help from the Kreditanstalt fur Wiefbau (KFW) in the Federal Republic of Germany in its efforts to expand its fighting fleet from six to 16 boats. The cost of the project is estimated at 1.7 million Rs.

If approved, this project will enable the Federation to do many things for the fisheries community that it has not hitherto been in a position to do, to wit: (i) provide jobs for 70 or 80 fishermen, not to mention all the new jobs that will be created ashore; (ii) to conserve our hard-currency holdings now spent on fish and seafood imports, and (iii) provide consumers with fresh fish at reasonable prices on the local market.

The fishing cooperatives federation has already conducted an initial experiment with six fishing boats, testing the waters outside the lagoons.

Upon completion of this break-in period, according to M Benjamin Moutou, who is CEO at the Cooperatives Ministry, the project looks like a winner. These six fishing boats can bring in 6 tons of prime fish every year.

Each boat provides employment for six to eight fishermen, which will at least make a dent in the unemployment rate in the fishing communities. Estimates available say that the costs of operation and maintenance on the six boats could be covered if they accumulate a total of 225 days on the grounds per year.

Banking on this showing, the federation, with a boost from the Mobile Fishing School, the Cooperatives Ministry, and the Fisheries Ministry, the Federation plans now to breathe new life into the offshore fisheries, with the construction of 10 new boats.

M Moutou is confident that, once this school is in operation, the chances for more profitable operations outside our coastal waters

will be greatly enhanced. The school will acquaint the fishermen with the most efficient techniques for trimming sail, among other things. This will enable them to travel farther, into regions that have thus far been only lightly fished, off the island's northern and eastern coasts.

The Fishing Cooperatives Federation is in touch with the FAO with a view to getting somebody to design and build boats better suited to conditions in Mauritian waters, by which they mean an improved version of the boats the federation is currently operating, with sleeker lines that would mean economy of fuel, for example.

The six boats are 8 meters overall and equipped with 36-hp engines. In M Moutou's view, there is no doubt but that, from the cost/benefit point of view, the plan for building ten new fishing boats for use outside coastal waters is a sound one.

The Fishing Coops Federation is hoping now to get some counsel from a Japanese expert on shark-fishing, because it has plans to start making fish-flour fairly soon. That product could join the ranks of feed components for hogs and barnyard flocks, among others.

6182

CSO: 3419/29

FISHING VESSELS READY FOR NEW SEASON

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 23 Sep 84 pp 1,5

[Text] As summer approaches, the fishing boats are making ready to sail for the banks on a 45-day cruise. That means that would-be consumers will have to wait a little over a month before supplies of fresh-chilled fish are available on a regular basis.

A number of individuals and organizations, some of whom have already invested in the fisheries, are looking with a lustful eye at the "Investigator," a research vessel, to use for their plan to fish the Nazareth and Saya de Malha banks. The government has yet to hand down any final decision on the matter.

The "Saint Gabriel," once named the "Patriot," plans to shove off tomorrow. The Rodrigues Fishing and Cargo Development Company, Ltd., has already invested some 1.4 million rupees. The company has won substantial financial help from the Mauritius Development Bank as seed-money. The craft carries a crew of 42, 18 of them fishermen. She can carry 70 to 75 tons of chilled fish.

The "Star Hope," owned by Sea Venture, Ltd., is ready to sail at any time, now. The company's second vessel, the "Hasssan Mian" (named after one of Sea Venture's directors, will weigh anchor on 29 September for her first fishing tour. The "Hasssan Mian" has been anchored at Port Louis for 10 days or so. Her refrigerated storage capacity is 200 tons, while the "Star Hope" can handle 150 tons. In all, these two Sea Venture, Ltd. craft carry 125 men.

As for the "Nazareth" (which can carry 220 pounds of fish) she will be putting out to sea within the next 10 days or so. The other Talbot Fishing Company, Ltd. boat, "La Perle II," will sail early in October for Agalega to deliver supplies to the island, and will head for the banks on her return. She can carry 247 tons in her refrigerated holds. Combined crew-fisherman strength aboard these two Talbot vessels will total 150 to 160 men.

The "Orient," owned by Orient Fishing Company, Ltd., will shortly be going into drydock and will spend 5 or 6 days there before she

begins taking on supplies for the voyage and mustering her crew of 43 aboard.

The "Piranna," formerly the "Romaya," will sail any day now for the banks.

The "Investigator" is currently getting a lot of avid attention from a fishermen's cooperative. Should the government decide that this boat can be used for fishing on the banks, priority will go to this cooperative in line with the government's policy of providing incentives to cooperative ventures.

The "Investigator" has been lying off Port Louis for several years, and new equipment valued at 2 million Rs. has already been installed aboard the research vessel with financial backing from foreign agencies. There is a chance that this boat will be called upon shortly to go into another line of work, but the government has yet to make any decision on that issue.

6182

CSO: 3419/29

EEC APPROVES AID TO DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 20 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] The European Economic Community has tentatively agreed to grant Mauritius 13 million rupees to build a cold room for storing onions: the project will cost 20 million rupees when completed.

The decision came after talks in Brussels with Agriculture Minister Kishore Deerpalsingh. According to him, the formal decision will be forthcoming in November. The government hopes to have the formalities involved in issuing a call for offers on the job very shortly, and is anxious to have the facility operating by 1986. The chilling chamber will hold 2,000 tons of onions.

The EEC also approved a grant of 1.5 million rupees to build an onion-drying plant at Belle Mare, which will process the crop before it can spoil. The Belle Mare project, which extends over 500 arpents, is mainly concerned with farmland irrigation. The plant will be financed jointly by FAC and the EEC.

The Agriculture Minister also won approval for a COLEACP team to conduct a study on the feasibility of exporting Mauritian farm products to the Common Market. That team is expected to arrive here in mid-November, and may be submitting its report early next year. One of the projects it will deal with has to do with construction of an export unit at the Marketing Board and completing the necessary infrastructure at Plaisance airport.

The EEC has also made 2 million rupees available to the government, which will go to make up a revolving fund to support an assistance section at the Central Cooperative Bank to serve small farmers and stockmen. Loans at interest rates not to exceed 5 percent will be advanced to people needing money to buy seed, fertilizer, and livestock.

In another development, a planning team from the EEC will be coming here in November 1985 to talk about projects which might be eligible for European assistance under FED VI. Experts from the Agriculture Ministry, said Mr Deerpalsingh, are already at work to make

sure the list of candidate projects is ready well in advance of the arrival of the EEC officials. A number of projects have come to the attention of the ministry, including some for small-plot irrigation, for maize-planting, and for reactivating the Marketing Board.

6182

CS0: 3419/29

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

PRC TO FINANCE AIR TERMINAL--Work is scheduled to begin in January on a new air terminal that will cover 15,510 square meters. The funding for the project will come from the People's Republic of China, which has agreed to lend the Mauritanian government 283 million rupees for the purpose. The loan agreement was signed by Public Works Minister Dr Rohit Beedassy during his recent visit to the People's Republic of China. The PRC has granted a loan of 238 million Rs to develop Plaisance [airport], following negotiations conducted by Jean-Claude de L'Estrac, who was foreign affairs minister in the first Jugnauth government. In fact, it was he who negotiated reallocation of the loan proceeds, which had initially been intended to upgrade Nord Airport. At a press conference yesterday, the Public Works Minister announced that the Chinese-owned COMPLANT company, which will manage the construction work, has agreed to hire Mauritian laborers. [Text] [Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILIT in French 18 Sep pp 1,4] 6182

CSO: 341272

DEVELOPMENT OF MAGUDE DISTRICT CAMPAIGN AGAINST BANDITRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 Sep 84

[1 Sep 84 p 3]

[Text] Part I

The combative alertness of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FAM) and their exemplary relations with the local population in Magude, in the province of Maputo, are the reasons for the successive victories in the campaign against armed bandits, officials in the joint area command stated in Mahel, one of the localities in that district. These authorities talked to NOTICIAS about their involvement in the activities designed to eliminate the bandits, in salute to the 25 September anniversary.

In Mahel, a locality 50 kilometers from the district seat of Magude, where NOTICIAS newsmen, as a part of a group of 10 domestic journalists working in that part of the province of Maputo, visited recently, the joint command stressed that the calm and safety beginning to develop in all parts of Magude are the result of this joint work by the FAM and the people to eliminate the armed bandits physically.

Magude, the first district to become the focus of armed banditry and the site in which the armed bands have tried to establish a provincial base, as the commissioner commanding Battalion 009, Mauricio Nancuta, explained it, is experiencing a certain calm now. The bandits are being driven back day after day, as any resident can attest, and as the daily exodus of vehicles leaving Maputo for various points bears witness.

The promptness with which the Armed Forces of Mozambique plunged into the battle to wipe out armed banditry in Magude, and their excellent relations with the people, resulting in victories on the one hand and calm on the other, will be the subject of a series of articles to be published in the coming days, in an overall effort to report on the many ways in which the FAM-FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] and the people are seeking to salute 25 September.

Magude 2 Years Ago

As has happened at various points in the country, the district of Magude was until 2 years ago a zone with abundant food and meat supplies (mainly beef), although the effects of the prolonged drought made themselves felt.

The concern was caused solely by the fact that it was known that there were parts of our country where our brothers were being harassed by armed bandits, who were killing and cutting off women's ears and breasts, according to Julius Ubisse, 62, who is familiar with the oldest traditions of life and customs of the people in the region.

This citizen reports that there was a certain fear because it was thought that one day these bandits might "visit" the district. But it was a remote fear which was not felt keenly by the ordinary citizen, although news of the suffering of the people in the zones affected was reported regularly in the usual monthly meetings.

Presence of the Barbarous Bandits

However, Julius Ubisse went on to add, when small groups of individuals stealing cattle and food from the people began to attack early in 1982, hatred for this kind of people began to develop in Magude.

This citizen said that "some people here in Mahel did not believe that they were really bandits, because, although they stole, they did not always mistreat the people. But fury was soon aroused in all of the people due to the acts they committed, to the point that each individual sought to defend himself as best he could and with the resources available."

Popular Support for the Military

When the gangs of bandits who had first moved into Magude had spread to almost all localities, the military had already begun to function with strength and weight, and the famous Battalion 009 (B-9) soon chased many of these gangs into the brush, evacuating the people to safe and peaceful places, where the communal settlements developed.

Celeste Jossias Machava spoke of the support the forces defending the people began to receive at that time. "When we saw that our forces were defending us, we began to give them all of the support they needed--food, meat, cooking utensils and other things," this citizen recalled.

From then on, the relations between the FAM and the people developed in such a way that infiltration by the bandits became very difficult, because "we began to provide any information we had on suspicious movements."

Today this correct and valuable relationship is making it possible to oust the bandits, day after day, from the zones where they were established. This exemplary relationship between the FAM and the people will further provide the calm needed to pursue the battle against hunger.

From what we have learned from the military and party bodies, it is now possible to travel to various localities in Magude without difficulty, and road and railway transport are normal to the point that trains, buses and other vehicles make daily trips as in the past.

[3 Sep 84 p 2]

[Text] Part II

After about a year and a half of constant pursuit of armed bandits by our forces, the military situation in Magude can now be regarded as "under control," since in almost all localities, "the life of the people has practically returned to normal," as Candidate Mauricio Nancuta, the political commissar of Battalion 009, told the national media.

Nancuta spoke during a press conference especially organized to report on the military situation in that northeastern region in the province of Maputo, where armed bandits had attempted to establish their provincial base in the Matongomane area, or, more specifically, in Babetine.

After noting that the armed bandits are fleeing the soldiers in Magude, because "they are in confusion" and are now practically without ammunition, Mauricio Nancuta said that the elimination of the armed bandits is being facilitated by the tremendous support the people are giving the Armed Forces. In this connection he said that "the slightest suspicious movement seen by the people, wherever it may be, is immediately reported to our forces."

Nancuta said that since Battalion 009 was organized in October of 1982, a number of bandit camps have been destroyed, substantial quantities of weapons have been seized, and innumerable possessions of the people have been recovered and later returned to their owners. Similarly, many bandits have been killed, and about 15 of them have surrendered voluntarily in the past 4 months.

Normal Settlement Life

The commissar of the battalion stationed in Magude said that, although from time to time the "desperate" bandit gangs may cause some disturbance at one point or another in the district, life there is gradually returning to normal, particularly in the communal settlements, because there the people can move about freely, even at night.

It should be noted that at present, more than 95 percent of the entire population of the district is living in communal settlements, some of which are better organized than others.

There are now few families still living outside these settlements.

In Mahel, one of the localities in Magude, our reporters were able to confirm these statements. They found the people leaving the communal settlements for the localities where they lived before to collect garden crops, "cacana," firewood and other things. These localities are often several kilometers from the settlements.

Moreover, our team of reporters traveled 60 kilometers from the district seat to Mahel, without any difficulty.

Along the way, we passed residents traveling in the other direction to other places, and a number of miners returning from South Africa and bound for their homes.

Alone and Starving

According to statements made by the political commissar of Battalion 009, the "armed bandits no longer have any camps in Magude. They are scattered in small groups, only five or six of which may still have weapons and ammunition. The rest are unarmed," he added.

According to Mauricio Nancuta, the armed bandits are presently living in the brush and are no longer strong enough to attack. "They have directed some frustrated attacks against herds of cattle in an effort to obtain food. But only small groups attack and they subsequently flee, often without achieving their aim."

One aspect mentioned which indicates the desperate state of the bandits is that they lack weapons and supplies. "Many bandits are now being found dead of hunger, because they have spent days in the brush without food. And as they are afraid to attack, they grow weaker and die as a result," Mauricio Nancuta said.

In fact, some soldiers have reported that during patrols in the forest, they have found some bandits dead with their empty weapons beside them. "This shows that they may have stretched out exhausted and starving, to sleep the eternal sleep," explained Fabiao Cossa. He added that it was in Mangonzo that this occurred. However, many bandits are continuing to die of hunger in Messe as well.

"Therefore, since a number of bandits have died of hunger, this must be happening in other parts of the district, where one no longer hears that a bandit was seen here or there," the commissar of Battalion 009 said at the end of this conversation.

[4 Sep 84 p 2]

[Text] Part III

Substantial quantities of weapons have been seized from the armed bandits in the district of Magude in the past 8 months, and uncountable possessions of the people and livestock owned by them and the state enterprise have been recovered, following the intensified "cleanup" operations undertaken by the Armed Forces in that district. This information was obtained by NOTICIAS from a military source in the Magude command, who added that a camp was destroyed in Pontia and two women and two children who had been held by the armed bandits were liberated.

Among the other types of weapons seized during the attacks on the camps of the armed bandits in that district were 62 mortars, AKM weapons, machine pistols, grenades, radio transmitters, cartridge clips and various other items such as camouflage rain capes of the South African type and [sacudus].

According to a military source in the command of the first battalion in the province of Maputo, the type of 62 mortar seized bears the inscription of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the camouflage clothing and helmets found in the camps are the very same models the South Africans wear, and according to the FAM officer, "this is proof once again that it was the South Africans who armed and equipped the armed bandits."

The possessions of the people which were recovered included portable radios, electric sewing machines, chairs and four sacks of corn, among other items which were subsequently returned to their owners. "Items unclaimed by their owners become war booty," the FAM officer explained, stating that an exhibit of this type of goods will be organized.

The commissioner in command of Battalion 009 further said that some cattle belonging to the people were recovered, including 58 head belonging to the Magude state enterprise.

During the operations in which the camps of the armed bandits were destroyed, numerous bandits were killed and others wounded, this source in the Armed Forces unit stationed in Magude added.

Battles This Year

--On 4 January 1984, the Armed Forces drove out the bandits found in Chicossane, seizing an AKM weapon, a machine pistol and a [sacudu].

--On 18 February 1984, our soldiers destroyed a bandit camp in the locality of Pontia. Two bandits were shot dead and a motorcycle, eight chairs and a sewing machine were recovered.

--On 12 June 1984, the bandits attacked our position in Mangonzo, but fled in confusion because of the prompt return fire from our soldiers, who shot down one bandit and seized two AKM weapons.

--During this same month, on the 16th, the FAM waged a battle in Taiela. Four bandits were shot down, four AKM weapons, two grenades, three rain capes and eight [sacudus] were seized, and three portable radios and four sacks of corn were recovered.

--On 15 and 16 July 1984, our soldiers waged two battles in Mangonzo. They shot down five bandits and seized three AKM weapons and five cartridge clips. At the same time, our forces liberated two women and two children who had been kidnapped.

--Our forces waged a battle in Massanzane, on 17 August 1984, during which they seized two AKM weapons and a [sacudu].

[5 Sep 84 p 2]

[Text] Part IV

The relations between the people and the soldiers, which have become a tool of the greatest significance in the campaign against the armed bandits in

Magude, provide an incentive for the constant rise in the combat morale of the Armed Forces stationed in that northeastern region in the province of Maputo, our reporters learned from a military source. Augusto Zandamela, a soldier, confirmed this in the following words: "Our reason for being is the people, and we will continue to sweep the forests in their defense to eliminate the bandits. It is from the people that we have received the support and strength for battle."

This soldier, who is also a nurse in the battalion command, made these statements in the course of a meeting planned so that he could talk about himself as a soldier. He stressed first of all the fact that the soldiers have rather high morale thanks to the great support they have received from the local population.

"We here feel that we are defending the people, and they too feel that we are part of them. Thus without their support we could achieve little or nothing," he said. With undeniable clarity about the purpose of his presence in that region, Augusto Zandamela links his role as a military nurse with that of a medical technician, helping the people in all cases of sickness whenever he can.

Day-to-Day Life

The day-to-day life of a soldier is not the routine of an ordinary citizen. Much less when the soldier is in a war zone like Magude, where all efforts are oriented toward combatting and physically liquidating the armed bandits.

In all corners of the district through which we traveled, we found the soldiers always ready, and with an unusual determination. According to statements by the officers commanding the battalion stationed in Magude, "the soldiers are always alert in all positions, such that at the slightest strange noise, they are in position to fire."

Later the military nurse confirmed this statement. "Each knows what he is doing at every moment. If I am not here on duty, I go to visit my comrades at their posts or to talk with the people in the various neighborhoods near here on matters of health in the settlement."

A question asked by our interlocutor, concerning what in his own words was an action the effects of which cannot be forgotten, concerned the battle waged in Babetine. It lasted several hours, and as always, the Armed Forces emerged victorious. "The battle of Babetine was an unusual experience for me. I was always in the line of fire, and although I was practically alone and had to go both to the rear and to the front, I managed to do my work, because I succeeded in rendering aid to all of the wounded, of which, also, there were not many," he added.

The Triumph

In the light of the repeated successes of the Armed Forces of Mozambique in all the battles they have waged, the local people have been encouraging the

soldiers and supporting them in all circumstances. In the view of our interlocutor, it is this fact which makes the soldier feel greater confidence and more determined to pursue the bandits.

Zandamela gave concrete examples of the support of the people, which developed into encouragement and an incentive. "For example, when we go into battle and return to our base, we find food already waiting, water to drink, and other similar things."

In conclusion Augusto Zandamela added that "we feel that the people are our reason for being and we find ourselves encouraged by the people themselves to continue patrolling the forest. This means everything to a soldier. It is enough to raise his combat morale," he added.

[6 Sep 84 p 3]

[Text] Part V

The prompt intervention of the Armed Forces of Mozambique to prevent the destructive actions of bandits throughout all of the district of Magude has to some extent reduced the effects of banditry on local livestock production, the district director of agriculture, Alberto Macie, reported.

The director of the Magude Livestock Enterprise, in turn, said that despite the damage done by the destruction of tractors and other infrastructures in some parts of the enterprise, the prompt combative action of the soldiers has prevented the bandits from doing even more harm.

The largest of the enterprise blocs, B-7, in which a considerable number of head of cattle are located, is heavily protected, with a military unit stationed there. In view of the vital importance of this bloc to the enterprise, the bandit gangs have repeatedly tried to attack its installations, without, however, succeeding in their purpose.

According to the director of the livestock enterprise, the enterprise is, thanks to the positive actions of our forces, continuing to operate with a certain stock of cattle, following the disastrous effects of the drought, which greatly reduced the assets the enterprise had.

According to last year's statistics, the Magude Livestock Enterprise had 5,000 head of cattle. However, it cannot be stated whether this figure is still correct, because there are zones in which it has not yet been possible to complete the survey.

One illustration of the accomplishments of our Armed Forces in protecting the assets of the people and the state is the fact that 58 head of cattle belonging to the Magude Livestock Enterprise and various possessions of the people have been recovered by our soldiers and subsequently returned to their owners.

Largest Cattle Producer in the South

Historically, Magude has been known as the main livestock-producing district in the southern part of the country. Figures for the last 5 years bear witness to this.

Although the drought has caused tremendous damage to livestock production, it is still possible that Magude continues to lead the districts in the southern part of the country in livestock production, according to the district director of agriculture.

Figures for the past 4 years indicate that there were about 160,000 head of cattle in Magude, a figure which continues to be the record for all of the southern districts, and, why not say it, the country. However, with the drought situation, and in part as a result of the armed bandits, the estimates show that the drop has been drastic.

According to the district director of agriculture, Alberto Macie, a census survey of all the cattle in the district is to be undertaken shortly. The estimates to date indicate that the total is approximately 80-100,000. "Obviously this is an estimate, and everything will only be known when the work is finished," he warned.

The family sector is the largest cattle producer in Magude, followed by the private sector, the livestock enterprise director said. The state area accounts for only 15 to 20 percent of the total.

The state sector has separate blocs for breeding cattle, cattle for beef and draft animals. Some time ago, the draft animal area supplied other districts and even the province of Gaza with some animals. At present, because of the difficulties encountered, it is only supplying the cooperative production sector in its own district.

The beef cattle area supplies only the city of Maputo, in limited quantities. The same is the case with the breeding cattle area.

5157

CSO: 3442/14

BATTALION 545 OPERATIONS CHIEF DISCUSSES ANTI-BANDIT OPERATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] A group of 11 armed bandits was eliminated by the Armed Forces of Mozambique/Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FAM/FPLM) on 8 September in the village of Marromeu when it advanced from three positions to destroy the Sena Sugar Estates and take the barracks, DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE has been informed by Pedro Gimo, operations chief of Battalion 545.

According to Pedro Gimo, the group, made up of bandits from campsites recently attacked by the FAM/FPLM in Chironde, Milha 12 and Mavanga, had its first clash with the Popular Forces in an advanced position of the army in Nhamilundo.

"They advanced. One of our companies advanced, but had to withdraw because it did not have sufficient materiel. They were better armed. In the outskirts of the village they split up into three positions. One of them advanced through the '7th of April' neighborhood, another through the zone the barracks is in and the third tried to reach the sugar factory's warehouse," the operations chief indicates.

Victory After 7 Hours of Resistance

According to Pedro Gimo, the attack began at 0600 hours on Saturday, 8 September.

"In numerical terms, they were superior to our troops. There were about 500 of them and they came from three directions.

"Fighting continued until 1300 hours. Eleven bandits died on the battlefield.

"Of the 11 killed, one was a 'commander' and another, although not yet confirmed, may also have been a 'chief.' We captured five AKM weapons, various ammunition and two 60-mm [illegible word] mines," Pedro Gimo asserted.

"I was at my brother-in-law's house when the bandits arrived," said Ernesto Miguel, who works at the headquarters of the Organization of Mozambican Youth (OJM).

"They arrived and insulted everything and everybody. They were drunk. I watched and listened as I was hiding," asserts Ernesto Miguel.

Bandits 'Regretful'

"During the short time I was with them, I heard them lament the loss of men and materiel, while others carried off the wounded and buried the dead," says Francisco Sande Ngueze, a tailor who is nude from the waist up because the bandits took off with all his clothes.

When the attack began, Francisco Sande Ngueze tried to hide. "But they found me because one of my legs was not well-hidden enough. They took away all my clothing and food. And then they proceeded to shoot up my house. And they took me with them. I managed to escape when the MiG's arrived. They ran away in one direction and I hid in the tall grass near the village. It was then about 0930 hours and I did not return home until 1730," Francisco Sande Ngueze related.

'Not Enough Time to Molest Us'

Maria, 15, was carried off by the bandits in the Saturday attack.

"They found me in the Kenneth Kaunda neighborhood. They forced us to carry the things that they stole. We were going to the countryside where the bandits were fleeing when the MiGs arrived. They ran into the forest and we returned home," she relates.

"They did not have time to harm us, but I don't know whether we could have escaped if we had been with them for long," she adds.

They Arrived, They Broke In, They Stole

The bandits arrived at the house of Manuel Machado, driver for the Sena Sugar Estates, knocked down the door and stole all his food and clothing.

"They changed clothes right here. They left this ragged clothing (and he shows us; see photograph). They also stole two 'Xiroco' radios and all my food. After they drank some tea and some brandy they had stolen from a neighboring house, they broke all the windows and ran away, because the Popular Forces had been advancing in that direction," laments Manuel Machado, who was left with only the clothing on his back.

Manuel Machado was not at home when the bandits arrived.

"They came from Nhabirundo. Only my wife and children were at home. They left the house locked up and went looking for a safe place to hide. Although I was worried about the safety of my family, I used my car to help in the movements of our troops," he adds.

Bandits Repelled Before They Arrive

About 500 armed bandits attempted to assault Marromeu at 0600 hours on Saturday, 8 September, but, according to Pedro Gimo, operations chief of Battalion 545, were repelled before reaching the village. The bandits, forced to retreat,

carried with them the bodies of some of their comrades who were killed in the frustrated attack.

Repelled by the prompt action of the FAM/FPLM in the environs of the village, the bandits fled in disarray to the woods when the air force planes arrived, Pedro Gimo indicated, adding that some hostages took advantage of the occasion to return to their homes.

8834

CSO: 3442/10

BANKERS, INSURANCE WORKERS TO HAVE UNION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Sep 84 p 16

[Text] Maputo--A national union will be created in our country next year to organize, mobilize and defend the interests of workers in the commercial, banking and insurance sectors, the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE staff has learned from Lucas Sofrao Mangasse, secretary of the OTM [Organization of Mozambican Workers] for that branch of activity.

Preparatory work for institutionalizing this organization has begun in Maputo, consisting of training OTM cadres affiliated with the three areas of activity, reorganization and creation of organizing committees in the companies belonging to these sectors, as well as opening an admissions process for membership in the Organization of Mozambican Workers.

The next step will be to hold an election campaign among the rank and file, to culminate in a provincial conference of the OTM, which will choose delegates to the national meeting for creation of a national union.

DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE also learned that the preparatory movement now underway is being directed by some brigades of the OTM that are at present beginning their priority activities in strategic firms associated with trade, banking and insurance.

8834

CSO: 3442/10

MORE DETAILS ON MEMBERS OF DISMANTLED SPY RING

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Sep 84 pp 8-9

[Text] A dangerous network of informers for the armed bandits [BA's], operating in the port and railroad complex of Beira since 1981 and made up of more than 10 persons working for the CFM [Mozambique Railroad] Headquarters, has been neutralized by the defense and security forces of this city in recent months.

This group, composed of traveling-crane operators, a checking clerk and a book-keeper of the Central Accounting Department, had the specific mission of collecting, sifting and sending classified information to the armed bandits hiding out in the dense forest of Nhamatanda. This information varied from the comings and goings of ships and locomotives to the quantity and type of cargo loaded or unloaded, its origin and destination, and included data about war materiel going through that staging area. The network, now disbanded, is actually the most eloquent example of how the unarmed bandit operates..

Members of the clique are, for the most part, persons of advanced age and among the workers with the longest service at the rail and port complex. The oldest in terms of age is 65 and the one with the longest service has been with the company for 34 years.

According to statements made to us, this network of unarmed bandits probably began operating in early 1981, when it appears that Joaque Muchango, chief of a subgroup and an informer, first made contact with an envoy of the BA's who had once been a fellow student at Samora M. Machel School, where he was attending the 7th grade at night.

Structured Network

The network was structured and organized for enticing and recruiting young people to fill the ranks of the gangs of assassins and their followers, the BA's.

In order to assure efficient operation and collection of information, especially of a military nature, the ring was subdivided into two small groups, each headed by a chief, also called a recruiter. At the top there was a "major" who was responsible for coordinating all secret [illegible word], receiving cash contributions and personally taking reports to a supposed "advanced-post commander" stationed in the area of Mecuze, in Nhamatanda. The latter also distributed

pamphlets and propaganda posters about the terrorist activity of the self-designated MNR (National Resistance Movement).

According to what they told us, they contributed 250 meticals a month, taken from the meager wages of humble workers, to purchase medicines, notebooks, pens and other supplies for their bosses.

None of the group, all of whom have very limited schooling and cultural background, was able to define or explain the reasons leading to their being indirectly implicated in the criminal activities of the BA's. Vaguely, in a manifest attitude of childishness, they admit to being convinced that the objective was to "change the way of governing."

Joaque Muchango's Story

Joaque Muchango, 33, of Chibabava, has worked at CFM Headquarters as an accounting clerk for 12 years. He is the chief/recruiter of a subgroup and due to his academic qualifications (sixth grade) he was chosen to report for the group. He appears to be the most advanced of all of them and in his statements he tries to disguise the truth, omitting some facts with a double purpose: reduce the seriousness of his actions and withhold the facts.

As a result of our persistence, Muchango tells us that "in 1981, when I was studying at the Samora Machel School, I had a classmate who suddenly was absent for a long time. When we met again later, I wanted to know where he had been and he told me he had joined the BA's; he told me that he had undergone military training and had been given the mission of coming to work in Dondo. As I did not believe it, he offered me pamphlets with the picture of Afonso Dihakama. These pamphlets were called the 'MNR manifesto.' That was our first meeting." "And when was the second?" we asked.

"A few weeks later," he continued, "he came again and gave me the mission of working with him. I tried to refuse, explaining that I am the father of children, but as he already had my name on the list from the bandits, I eventually accepted. From that time on I began telling the people around me about the task which had been given me and some of them expressed an interest in collaborating with me. That was the case of Jose Manuel Francisco Chicupulo. I never delivered any information; I only remember one report that was to have been delivered by Chicupulo and..."

Francisco Chicupulo interrupts to explain that "we were informers; he, Muchango, has gone with me to the Nhamatanda base in order to meet the commander of the advanced station."

Chicupulo is a native of Beira; he is now 52 years old. He has worked in the CFM Headquarters for 34 years, as a crane machinist, and had a farm in Mecuzi, Nhamatanda, a region that in 1981 was infested with BA's.

Chicupulo's involvement in illicit activity of the BA's seems to be related to his farm, where he had to grow corn to reduce the hunger that at that time was a threat to his family, but he himself denies this possibility and offers another reason.

'We Sent Information About War Materiel'

I was always a friend of Muchango, with whom I spoke about these things of 'armed bands.' One day a BA arrived, coming from abroad, and he stayed at Muchango's house and when Muchango told me about this I told him I would like to talk with him. We arranged to have the first meeting at my house, located in Ponta-Gea. That day Muchango brought a book that had a picture of Afonso Dihakama. We discussed and clarified our mission: to gather information about the situation of hunger, lack of medicines and clothing; about military positions, arrival of weapons, armored cars and tanks, their make and number; about ship and locomotive traffic. Then we would make out a report or message, which we would take by hand to the forward detachment in Mecuzi. I remember we delivered three small messages and two with information about the war materiel that was to be taken by convoy to Zimbabwe. Our working method consisted in each of us gathering and recording the information and then participating in preparing the report. So each of us turned in his information and Muchango summed it all up in one report which was later taken by me, in Muchango's company, to the commanders, Satana and Macuanja, of the forward detachment at Mecuzi. I was chief of a group of four persons: Salvador David Macamo, Julio Alberto Mendonca, Manuel Fazenda and myself. Muchango also had a group."

...And Disillusion

While our interlocutor was jogging his memory, Julio Alberto Mendonca took advantage of the occasion to express his disillusion: "I am hearing many things here for the first time. I myself did not know well how our group operated. They told me that Chicupulo was the chief, since he is the one that received our contributions and invited us to his house for meetings. Until now I had thought that Muchango was a recruit, but now I am hearing that he was really chief of another group!"

Julio Alberto Mendonca, native of Beira, is 50 years old and has worked in the CFM Headquarters since 1965, in the Central Accounting Department. He asserts that he knew Francisco Chicupulo "since we were kids and went to school together."

This man's statements demonstrate his insufficient knowledge of the procedures and activities of this network of infiltrators to which he belonged. The role he had been entrusted with was that of a mere collector of information; the fact that he worked in Central Accounting, at a distance from the port sector where his colleagues were working, placed him in a position of isolation in relation to the others.

But let us tell the story of his recruitment:

"One day my colleague Chicupulo called me to his house, where I was shown a book with a photograph of Afonso Dihakama; he explained to me the work he was doing and invited me to collaborate.

"At that time I did not give a very precise answer. Another day he came to charge me 250 meticals to purchase appointment pads and introduced me to another colleague, Macamo, who was in the group. Later he came again and charged me 250 meticals for the same purpose. However, I never furnished any information."

Julio Mendonca said he had participated only once in the process of preparing the report: "We were at Chicupulo's house and we were drinking brandy while Muchango was doing the writing. Then Muchango took the manuscript to write out a clean copy and deliver it."

And what went into the report?

"All I remember about what went into the report is that at the beginning something was said about 'in the scope of information...' and the rest I cannot explain."
(?!?) [sic]

8834

CSO: 3442/10

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

AGRICOM MARKETING--The district AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] bought about 2,017 tons of corn in Montepuez, Cabo Delgado, from farmers through the end of August, the provincial affiliate of Radio Mozambique [RM] reports in Pemba. Through 31 August the Montepuez AGRICOM had also purchased 97 tons of sunflower seeds, 42 tons of beans, 33 tons of rice, 27 tons of sesame seeds, 72 tons of dried cassava, 3 tons of "mapira" [translation unknown] and 3 tons of peanuts, the radio station reports. RM stresses that the sesame-seed purchasing goal was surpassed by about 10 tons. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Sep 84 p 16] 8834

CSO: 3442/10

NIGERIA

LARGE-SCALE NATURAL GAS COMPLEX IN NIGERIA

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
21 Aug 84 p 2

[Article: "Stabilization Within Economy Depends on High Oil Exports"]

[Text] W. An. Frankfurt--Nigeria does not stand much chance of resolving its economic crisis without increasing its oil production. At the most recent OPEC conference held at the beginning of July 1984, Nigeria was able to increase its previous quota of 1.3 million barrels of oil per day (1 barrel equals 159 liters) by 100,000 barrels of oil per day for August 1984 and by 150,000 barrels per day for September 1984. This concession was made possible only because Saudi Arabia, the most important OPEC member, declared a willingness to reduce its oil production by the same amount. A short time ago the Nigerian oil minister announced that the new quota of 1.45 million barrels per day is to continue to apply after September. Continuation of this quota would mean an increase of around 200 million dollars in the amount of Nigerian oil exported monthly, an amount urgently needed to stabilize the Nigerian economy.

Because oil exports account for an average of around 95 percent of the total value of goods exported, it is absolutely necessary to take full advantage of the allotted quota and continue oil field exploration and development. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) in Lagos, which is responsible for all oil and natural gas production in Nigeria, recently decided to begin exploration in the area of the Lake Chad basin. The first well should soon be drilled 50 km northwest of Maiduguri. In the neighboring countries of Chad and Niger, oil deposits have already been discovered in the area of the Lake Chad basin. NNPC found an additional oil deposit near Okono in the state of Cross River in the fall of 1983. The rate at which oil is being pumped from the exploratory well at this location is given as 2,500 barrels per day.

Large international oil concerns have become involved in Nigerian oil production, and have formed joint ventures together with NNPC, and will surely continue to invest in Nigerian oil in the future. In the spring of 1984, NNPC indicated to what extent these joint ventures contributed toward the quota of 1.3 million barrels per day: A joint venture between NNPC (80 percent) and Royal Dutch Shell (20 percent) accounted for 650,000 barrels per day, or one-half of the quota. The second most productive joint venture,

between NNPC (60 percent) and the Gulf Oil Corporation (40 percent), yielded 165,000 barrels per day. Somewhat less (160,000 barrels per day) was produced by a joint venture between NNPC (60 percent) and the Mobil Oil Corporation (40 percent). A joint venture between the French Elf Aquitaine Corporation (40 percent) and NNPC (60 percent) accounted for 95,000 barrels per day. The remaining joint ventures were of less importance.

NNPC has planned to expand its refinery capacity. The Italian firm Snamprogetti SpA in Milan, a member of the national ENI Group, was awarded a contract by NNPC in the fall of 1983 valued at 40 billion lire for expansion and modernization of the crude oil refinery at Warri in the Niger delta in the state of Bendel. Refinery capacity is to be increased by 25 percent to 6.25 million metric tons per year by 1985. In addition to the existing refineries at Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Warri, NNPC is planning construction of a fourth at Onne in the vicinity of Port Harcourt. Its capacity is to be between 150,000 and 200,000 barrels per day. It is still unclear how the construction of this refinery, for which investments of roughly 1 billion naira (1 naira equals approximately DM 3.66) are required, will be financed. A large fertilizer complex is already under construction in Onne.

Nigeria will intensify its use of natural gas, both that which is brought up with crude oil and that which occurs in its own deposits. Farthest along is an NNPC project involving a natural gas collection and processing system in the vicinity of Warri and construction of a 380 km pipeline (36 inches in diameter) from Warri to Egbin on the Lagos Lagoon, where a large-scale thermo-electric power plant belonging to the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) is under construction. Pencol International Ltd., a British firm based in London, are the project consultants. The contract for construction of the pipeline from Warri to Egbin, worth roughly 250 million dollars, was awarded in the fall of 1983 to an Italian consortium which owns the above-mentioned firm of Snamprogetti SpA as well as Saipem SpA, also a member of the ENI Group. An additional contract valued at 284 million dollars was awarded shortly thereafter to a German/British firm. This project involves the construction of natural gas collection pipelines (8 inches in diameter) with a combined length of 136 kilometers which run from the natural gas fields in the area of Escravos/Forcados to Warri, and from compressor and dehydrogenation plants, additional processing plants and administration buildings in Warri.

An additional large-scale project concerns the construction of a natural gas liquefaction plant to be built at Alakiri in the state of Rivers at a cost of around 6.6 billion dollars. Royal Dutch Shell was charged with the technical details of the project, and in July 1984 awarded the first subcontracts for 6 million naira to Monier Construction and Costain West Africa for site preparation. The liquefaction process to be used will most likely be the one established by the American firm of Air Products. The liquefaction plant is to process 8 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually taken from pure gas deposits. According to the American consulting firms of Arthur D. Little and First Boston Corporation, there will be a European market for Nigerian liquid petroleum gas beginning in 1990.

Natural gas is also to be used by a petrochemical complex, the construction of which was recently decided upon by Nigeria's military government. Total investments in the project, to be built in the vicinity of Port Harcourt in the state of Imo, are estimated at around 2 billion dollars. According to the Foster Wheeler Corporation, an American consulting firm, the complex can be completed by the end of 1990. A new city for roughly 30,000 inhabitants is also to be built near the petrochemical complex.

12644

CSO: 3420/1

ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY HIGHLIGHTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Sep 84 p 9

[Article by Alain Rollat]

[Text] Saint-Denis.-- Lucky folk, the people of Reunion! This year they have been spared both plague and cholera! By that you are to understand that they were spared the two great plagues that have raged over France: the school wars and the rise of the extreme Right. There was indeed a rally to defend the freedom of private schools here on Sunday 24 June, in the commune of L'Etang-Salé-les Bains, but it had been put together mainly as a matter of form, or symbolic solidarity, of doing what everybody is doing in Paris, rather than under any access of local passions. Best of all, we heard the Bishop of Saint-Denis, Mgr Gilbert Aubry, whose open mind and staunch republican sentiments are as much admired as his poems, lash back at the Island's Communist Party, which had accused him of taking part in "a divisive maneuver," with a stinging lesson in tolerant laicism.

Too bad about the National Front people: their support on the island in the European elections amounted on a paltry 2.34 percent of the vote, almost 9 points lower than the national average garnered on 17 June by M Jean-Marie Le Pen's ticket.

There are some Creole grandmas here who will tell you that the omnipotence of Saint Expedit had a hand in this remarkable situation. Saint Expedit? He is the not-very-Catholic saint (you run into him in the rites of local sorcerers who invoke him on matters of vengeance, and, among the Hindus, he is assimilated with the goddess Kali) to whom the Reunionnais take their troubles, with such devotion and faith that you see, along every road, the little red shrines -- always decked with fresh flowers -- that are dedicated to him. Saint Expedit, however, is a saint who is given to disagreeable reprisals against those who pray to him for favors if they do not thank him suitably the moment their prayers are answered.

In Saint-Paul, the former capital, whose boast right now is that its mayor, Mr Paul Benard (affiliated with the RPR contingent), the Creole grandpas argue that he got there thanks mainly to the ghost of "la Buse," born Olivier Levasseur, a dashing pirate who was hanged

in the public square here on 7 July 1730 for having yielded to temptation and boarded an East India Company ship, and whose memory is the sustenance of a mysterious cult centered on the random existence of a no less mysterious treasure... At the seafarers' cemetery in Saint-Paul, unseen hands daily place candles and flowers on the grave of "la Buse," whose headstone is a lava cross on which are incised the pirate coat of arms: a skull supported by crossed tibias. Meanwhile, only a few paces away, lie the ashes of Charles-Marie Leconte de Lisle, sent home by the government of M Raymond Barre, also a native of the Island, slumbering peacefully amid all but total indifference.

Neither one of these suggestions rang convincingly to our ear. For our part, we incline to believe that the miraculous immunity of Reunion's society to the school war and the Le Pen effect is due more to its own lightning-rods than to anything else. The lightning rods in question are a very special sort of lightning-rod: they protect you against foolishness. Here in Saint-Denis, we have four of them.

The first of these lightning-rods, and the oldest, is embodied by Sainte-Marie Cathedral, its facade framed in banyan trees, stands on your left as you enter the city along the Rue Victoire, which, as is altogether fitting, comes to a dead end at the monument to the fallen. Don't be put off by appearances. The decorative insignificance of this modest building with its bell hung from bare scaffolding in no way reflects the historic role of the Catholic Church in shaping so unique a human society as this. It was in these parishes, with the complicity of their priests, that the political emissaries of the Second Republic in 1848, ordered the abolition of slavery and, along with it, the process of decolonization and the literacy movement. In the collective memory, the Church and the Republic have stood, ever since then, as the two inseparable standard-bearers of liberty; the secular and emancipating ideals of the revolutionary heritage joined with the evangelical vision of the Catholic missionaries. And the Church dwells in peace with the Left. Here, the school war was inconceivable.

The second "lightning-rod" is shaped like a white missile with three stages, capped with an elegant bulb. It dominates the heart of Saint-Denis and, seen from a distance, it fascinates the visitor arriving from Gillot airport. It is the stately minaret of the great mosque, standing on the Rue du Marechal-Leclerc, one of the main shopping thoroughfares. It bears witness to the presence of the Muslim community that came here from India -- some 50,000 souls -- who account for only about 2 percent of the Island's population, but whose role in our economic and cultural life is vitally important. The first Indian Muslims -- the "Z'Arabes," as they are called -- came to Reunion in around 1870. They quickly acquired a monopoly on the textile trade. Today their descendants, who assiduously cultivate their ancestral roots, are no longer strolling hawkers, but wholesalers, masters of the import-export trade in

hardware, pots and pans, household appliances, electronics, etc. They share, for all practical purposes, the monopoly on retail trade with their Chinese competitors in Saint-Denis, the city of 2,000 shops.

The Chinese community is the seat of the third "lightning-rod," embodied in the pagoda on the Rue Sainte-Anne and looking like a princely barge with its scarlet prow rising toward the sky above the charming little market that sells only flowers, fruits, and spices. It expresses the return to traditional rites of Buddhism in a community which, again, is a minority group but economically preponderant, particularly in the food business.

That brings us to the fourth "lightning-rod." You'll find its monument a little further down on the Rue du Marechal-Leclerc, in the globe-shaped Tamil temple, spiritual headquarters of the Malabar Indian community. More numerous than their fellow-citizens of Chinese origin or Muslim faith, they represent about 25 percent of the population. More numerous they are, but they are also less powerful economically. Descended from "volunteers" recruited by the thousands to work on the huge sugar plantations, with the abolition of slavery the Tamils were often confined to agricultural or artisan pursuits. More numerous than the "Z'Arabes," they are every bit as ardent in their search for their cultural and religious identity.

"Model" or Evasion?

Four "lightning-rods" guarding against religious intolerance and racism. You see, this Reunion community, made up of Blacks (Kafirs from South Africa and Madagascar, displaying every possible degree of racial mixture, who constitute the majority ethnic group (40 to 50 percent of the population) -- along with Whites, Indians, and Chinese, lives in peace. An extraordinary human melting-pot! The egalitarian ideal of the first republicans is held more sacred here than anywhere else. Racial mixing here does not beget racism. The coexistence of religions strikes a balance that strengthens tolerance. You will find no radical zealots here, but rather the simplest kind of ecumenism: acceptance of the "other." Quite the contrary of the sought-after exclusives cultivated in France by the National Front.

Does all this mean that Reunion ought to be held up as a "model," as some delight in doing? Perhaps it might be better to call it a miracle, or to see in it an exceptional microcosm, something to be preserved inviolate. Yet, while Saint-Denis is the living symbol, the epitome of this land of concord of which France may well be proud, Saint-Denis-de-la-Reunion is not all of Reunion. To rejoice at the fact that social inequalities are not matched by the contours of ethnic differences does not negate the existence of those inequalities. Finding that cultural diversity strengthens the economy cannot hide the fact that the consensus of which Saint-Denis is the incarnation is also based on a convergence of interests

among the local agents of economic power and the privileged class with its high capacity for consumption, foremost among whom are the government officials, still as overpaid as ever by comparison with the people on the welfare rolls.

The "model" has its dark side! On Reunion, there are also the hopelessly poor in the shantytowns that still exist on the fringes of the coastal towns and who still besiege city hall daily in search of a few hours of work, because here you lose your right to family allotments if you are idle for too long. Then there are all these youngsters who come here each year in their thousands -- pretty soon the arrivals will top 14,000 each year -- to swell a labor market on which there is no chance of finding a job, despite public efforts at job-training, simply because the number of jobs available is out of all proportion with the number that is needed. What makes it worse is that these kids no longer have the escape-route of legal migration to France: that way out has been shut down because of the crisis in Europe. A "Catastrophic situation." That's what the bishop called it, and so did the communists and the other local political parties.

Here on Reunion, we also have Fourth-World families, cut off from the rest of us by rings of volcanoes, who scratch out a bare subsistence. These small farmers work the few arable patches up there, attracted by a revolutionary syndicalism; these archaic pastors who, in their remote parishes, terrify children with pictures of fire and brimstone to make them solemnly swear that they will never miss Mass on Sunday; these holdovers from the days of vast colonial holdings at Sainte-Marie, who, because of their antipathy toward the city hall now run by the Left, refuse to let the mailman cross their land to deliver mail to the Creole families whose few hectares are entirely surrounded by the great plantations...

Will Reunion find in its heart and soul the genius it will take to invent other "lightning-rods" to protect its fragile "model"? What good is a "model" so flawed that it justifies an escape-route?

6182

CS0: 3419/24

RESIDENTS OPPOSE FUNDRAISING FOR MAYOR'S NEW HOME

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Oct 84 p 6

[Text]

THE KATLEHONG Town Council has launched a Mayoral Relief Fund to help rebuild the house of the mayor, Mr A P Khumalo, which was burned down three weeks ago during the unrest in the township.

The relief fund was launched last Tuesday at the monthly meeting of the council.

Some members of the council and a number of residents in the township interviewed by **The SOWETAN** yesterday said they were against the idea of funds being collected in the township to rebuild the mayor's house.

Two councillors interviewed by **The SOWE-**

TAN, who asked not to be named, said: "This is all madness. Why should the mayor be given special treatment while a number of people's houses and businesses were also destroyed by fire during the disturbances in the various townships but no relief funds were set up to help them rebuild their homes or businesses."

Mr Piet Bouer, the Katlehong Town Clerk, said nobody will be forced to contribute towards the project. He also said the council was going to ask private companies for a donation towards this project.

"We are still waiting for a reply from the Department of Community and Development for a collection number so that we can be able to move around in the township and ask for donations," Mr Bouer said.

Mr Sam Ntuli, secretary of the East Rand People's Organisation (Erapo), condemned the launching of the mayoral relief fund and called on residents to boycott it.

He said: "Since Mr Khumalo is working for the system let the Government repair his house."

Mr Khumalo was not available for comment as he is still in hiding.

CSO: 3400/82

OFFICIALS VIEWS ON POLITICAL SITUATION AT TRANSVAAL CONGRESS

Le Grange on Socialist Threat

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron: "'Minority Groups' Threat to SA"]

[Text] THE present threat inside South Africa was not a so-called Black threat to Whites, but an action by a small minority of Blacks, Coloureds, Indians and Whites, "who want to replace South Africa's democratic system with a Marxist and socialist system" Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order told the Transvaal NP Congress in Alberton last night.

The Minister said the majority of South Africans were against their actions and supported the Government in it's fight against this militant threat.

He said the Blacks have their own goals and were also looking for political stability, and that intimidation played a tremendous role amongst them.

He further stressed it was not only militant organisations which threatened South Africa, but also 100 organisations world-wide who were planning actions against the people's of this country, in a fulltime capacity.

Members of the ANC/SACP are being trained in Angola, Tanzania, Libya, East Germany, Cuba and Russia and the ANC is officially represented in at least 33 different countries in the world.

They are as internationally involved as the other 214 terrorist organisations listed as terrorist groups by the US State Departement, he said.

Malan on Need for Preparedness

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] CERTAIN areas of tension have been significantly defused by the Republic's declared search and striving for peace, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said in Alberton yesterday.

Gen Malan, who was speaking at the Transvaal National Party congress, said that in this way the prospects for bringing about peaceful co-existence had been increased.

However, because of a number of factors, it would be unthinkable for South Africa to relax its preparedness.

"The RSA must remain prepared to act against terrorists--even within some of our neighbouring states.

"This holds true even if we should conclude defence accords with all our neighbouring states, for it is not impossible that some of our neighbouring states may seek our assistance in helping to protect their sovereignty.

"We are--and remain--a regional power bearing particular responsibility for regional security."

Gen Malan said it was clear the Republic must guard against a feeling of false security.

"We must bear in mind that the Republic's military preparedness and striking power have played a vital part in the present peace initiatives.

"The momentum of these initiatives can be maintained in future only if South Africa, in the greater interests of the subcontinent, remains prepared and battle ready.

"Military preparedness means constant preparedness, for we live in an era in which situations change from one day to the next."

CSO: 3400/70

UDF FEARS GOVERNMENT BAN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] THE United Democratic Front believes it might be banned in the next few days along with some of its most important affiliates.

Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, claimed this week the UDF had the same revolutionary aims as the banned African National Congress and SA Communist Party and was actively involved in creating a revolutionary climate.

He mentioned by name some of the most important UDF affiliates involved in "resistance politics".

These included the SA Allied Workers' Union, the Release Mandela Committee, the Natal Indian Congress and the Congress of South African Students.

Mr le Grange said the actions of the UDF and some of its affiliates led directly or indirectly to the current unrest.

He also announced increased co-operation between the SA Defence Force and the SA Police in unrest situations.

War

UDF Western Cape secretary Trevor Manuel, who is at present organising in Johannesburg, said increased use of Defence Force personnel, including members of the Citizen Force, would amount to "setting citizen against citizen" within the boundaries of the country as opposed to the operational area.

He said this would be tantamount to "civil war".

CSO: 3200/70

UNIONS SUPPORT BOYCOTT OF SIMBA PRODUCTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] MORE than 30 trade unions and community-based organisations representing over 400 000 people have pledged solidarity for the boycott of Simba products following the dismissal of workers at Simba Quix.

The boycott has been called by the Fosatu-affiliate Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union which represents the majority of the 422 workers sacked by the company during August.

Unions and organisations who have pledged support for the boycott include the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), Fosatu unions, Food and Canning Workers Union, Saawu, General and Allied Workers Union and the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union.

Church, political and student organisations who have come out in support of the boycott are the UDF, Cosas, Transvaal Indian Congress, Natal Indian Congress, Azanian Students Organisation and the South African Council of Sport.

An SFAWU spokesman said that committees have been set up in different parts of the country to co-ordinate the support for the Simba workers. The union also intended notifying the international secretariat of the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations in Geneva of the boycott.

"We have tried our best to persuade the Simba management to return to the negotiating table to resolve the dispute. Three workers were earlier fired and this followed the dismissal of the entire workforce, the spokesman said. The company's spokesman said that several meetings have been held by them and the union representatives in an attempt to resolve the matter. The dismissals had been investigated again and found to be fair.

Attempts to persuade union officials to discuss the strike had failed. The workers had been dismissed within the terms of the recognition agreement with the union.

CSO: 3400/70

USE OF ARMY IN BLACK TOWNSHIPS IS SLAMMED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Oct 84 p 5

[Text]

THE increasing involvement of the South African Defence Force in black townships was noted "with grave concern" by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) at a Press conference.

"The recent statements of Minister le Grange amount to an effective declaration of war against the people of South Africa," it was stated.

It was "immoral and unjust" that "thousands of young South Africans are being forcibly conscripted to fight against fellow South Africans who daily suffer the hardships of apartheid."

At the conference a panel of five prominent people endorsed a campaign against conscription to be launched on October 15.

Rejected

They were Mrs Mary Burton, Western Cape chairperson of the Black Sash, Dr Ivan Toms, Crossroads doctor and conscientious objector, Professor Mike Savage, professor of sociology at UCT, the Rev Doug Bax, active in the conscientious objection movement and the Rev Canon Colin Jones, chaplain at the University of the Western Cape.

An "increasing number" of white South Africans rejected conscription, said Professor Mike Savage.

"Most of South Africa's current problems arise from the dissatisfaction of a broad majority of citizens who are shut out of political power and who experience racial discrimination," he said.

Apartheid

If apartheid were removed and a democratic government instituted, the need for "massive military expenditure and conscription based on racial lines" would disappear, he said.

The South African Defence Force was concerned "only with the defence of the interests of the white Nationalist Government and of those who support them," said the Rev Canon Colin Jones.

With the new constitution, the extension of conscription to coloureds and Indians was planned, he said.

"To expect coloured and Indian youth to willingly support apartheid and become the agents of their own oppression is to insult their intelligence and integrity," he said.

CSO: 3400/82

SURVEY SAYS URBAN LIFE THREAT TO POPULATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Oct 84 p 7

[Text]

URBAN life, with its opportunities for a stable family life, education and employment, is probably the best way of limiting population growth, according to a survey by researchers at Groote Schuur Hospital.

The study, published in the latest issue of the SA Medical Journal, found that women in resettlement areas have large families so they can compensate for miscarriages and the high death rate of their babies.

"Conditions must be created so that the family can live together where there is employment for the breadwinner. This will reduce the loss of children and therefore the desire for a large family," it says.

Wives

"Perhaps the wives of migrant men wish for more children to compensate for the loneliness and anxiety of being separated from their spouses for most of their lives," the researchers add.

The survey was carried out in Crossroads and in three areas in Ciskei — Mdantsane, Newlands, a settled rural area, and Potsdam, a resettlement camp for rural migrants.

Nearly 72 percent of women surveyed in Potsdam used no method of contraception, compared with 31 percent at Crossroads, 21 percent at Mdantsane and 17 percent at Newlands.

Method

In all four communities, contraception by injection was by far the most prevalent method, with only the Crossroads (11 percent) and Mdantsane (17 percent) women using oral contraceptives to any significant extent.

The study was prepared by Mary Roberts, family planning officer in UCT's Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Fr M R Rip, a senior professional officer in the Community Health Department.

BUSINESSMEN FEAR MORE KILLINGS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text]

BUSINESSMEN in Katlehong township near Germiston are living in fear of their lives following the gunning down of two of their colleagues in separate attacks last week.

The first victim was Mr Hamilton Nkosi (48), a coal merchant, who was shot twice in the head at about 10 am last Thursday in front of his house in the township's Radebe Section.

The other businessman was Mr Isaac Mogayane (46), who owned a supermarket and was the secretary of the Katlehong Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Mr Mogayane was shot dead in front of his shop at closing time on Friday.

Vendetta

A number of businessmen interviewed by **The SOWETAN** yesterday fear that a vendetta is being waged against

them.

Mr Joe Namane, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said businessmen had met at the weekend to discuss the shooting of their two colleagues and what steps they should take to protect themselves against these "mafia style" killings.

He also said if all goes according to plan the two will be given a joint funeral on Saturday. The funeral service will be held at the D H Williams Hall in the morning and the two will be buried at the Katlehong Cemetery at 3 pm.

Motive

Mr C R Liebenberg, the liaison officer of the East Rand Police, said police were still investigating and that no arrests have been made.

Maj Liebenberg and Mr Namane said they have not yet established the motive behind the killings.

CSO: 3400/82

COPS TO TAKE TOUGH ACTION AGAINST SOWETO PUPILS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Oct 84 p 10

[Article by Elliot Tshingwala]

[Text]

THE Divisional Commander of the CID in Soweto, Brigadier J J Viktor yesterday issued a tough warning against schoolchildren who used the unrest as an excuse to commit acts of violence against innocent people.

Announcing at a Press conference yesterday Brig Viktor said "tough action" was to be taken against the students and "they should not cry."

Since the beginning of the week more than ten cases of armed robbery — mostly food delivery trucks had been held up and robbed and the drivers forced to flee in a rain of stones and other missiles.

On Tuesday this week five armed robberies — two of which involved furniture trucks — were reported and a total amount of R45 000 cash and property were snatched.

Robbing bakery

Yesterday Brig Viktor reported another five — three of which took place at shops in Soweto.

"All this is happening in the name of the so-called grievances and the unrest," he said. "I do not believe that robbing a bakery van has anything to do with the schoolchildrens' grievances.

"It is pure robbery and the children's true identity is coming to light."

He also blamed the parents for encouraging their children to commit these acts of crime.

"What do you say when your child comes with an armful of loaves you never sent him to buy," he asked.

These students' aim, he said, was to create chaos and "we are not going to allow that, we are going to do our utmost best to root out this evil."

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF DOES NOT FEAR BEING BANNED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The United Democratic Front does not fear being banned, the anti-apartheid organisation declared in a Press statement yesterday.

"There are indications that the Government intends to declare the UDF an unlawful organisation. We place on record that this action will contribute nothing towards alleviating the present crisis and will in fact exacerbate it," said the statement, read at a Johannesburg Press conference by Mrs Albertina Sisulu, a president of the UDF and wife of imprisoned former African National Congress leader, Walter Sisulu.

"Any banning of the UDF will show the Government's determination to stifle all legitimate and peaceful opposition," she told the gathering of about 50 reporters, mainly from foreign media.

"We are not afraid of the UDF being declared an unlawful organisation."

Peaceful Struggle

The statement said the UDF is "committed to struggle peacefully for a non-racial, democratic, unitary South Africa in the belief that this is the only means of achieving long-term justice, peace and security."

The acting general-secretary of the UDF, Mr Trevor Manuel, asked whether the organisation was issuing a challenge to the Government, said: "Let them ban the UDF. What they are facing is the voice of the people and that can't be banned."

Mr Zac Jacob, a legal representative of the UDF, who recently returned from visits to Britain, Europe and the United Nations to seek support for the UDF and Natal Indian Congress members who sought refuge in the British Consulate in Durban last month, stressed that the UDF had no link with the ANC.

The UDF was committed to achieving change by lawful, peaceful means and while the ANC was committed to the achievement of democracy, it made it quite clear it felt this could be brought about only by violent methods, he said.

Repression

Yesterday's Press conference followed an emergency meeting of the UDF's National Executive Committee, called in the light of recent statements by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, linking the UDF with the banned ANC "and subsequent TV programmes" which the organisation believes "have grave implications for the progressive movement in South Africa and in particular for the UDF."

Mr Jacoob said he believed the "indications are there" that the UDF was about to be banned. "I think it will happen but I'm not sure when," he said, adding it was "impossible to predict" South African government actions.

The UDF expected "some form of repression," such as banning or detention and harassment of leaders, an executive member said, but was not sure whether the organisation itself would be banned.

One of the executive members answering questions said that while the UDF had been formed to contest implementation of the country's new constitution, its role now that the constitution was in effect would be to "fight its implications."

It would concern itself with such issues as military conscription, forced removals, rent increases and education--"issues directly affecting the people and therefore directly connected with the UDF."

The organisation expected the "worst excesses" of the "new deal" to be manifested in the months to come and, assuming the UDF was not banned, he said, it would continue to give guidance to affiliated organisations in the "fight" against the new dispensation--SAPA.

CSO: 3400/82

AZAPO, COSAS ACCUSED OF USING STUDENTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Mojalefa Moseki]

[Text]

THE Azanian People's Organisation and the Congress of South African Students came under heavy attacks for using pupils to further their aims at a parents meeting in Alexandra township yesterday.

A former teacher at the trouble-torn Minerva High School in the township, Mr Jabu Sithole, spearheaded the attack on the organisations. He got a rousing ovation from parents and the chairman of the Schools' Governing Council (SGC) Mr MKM Motshale, referred to him as an "eye-opener."

Several students were barred from entering the hall and the president of the Alexandra Youth Congress (Ayco), Mr

Paul Mashatile, was refused admission when he failed to produce his reference book. The West Rand Development Board police, who were later reinforced by SAP units, manned the main entrance gate and the hall door.

Six councillors, including deputy mayor, Mr J Makhubire and town clerk, Mr Arthur Magerman, attended the meeting.

Addressing the highly charged meeting Mr Sithole said: "Pupils, claiming to represent the interests of their fellow-pupils have no other pupils' interests at school but are being used by groups such as Azapo, Cosas and other political organisations to further their aims". He

was seconded by councillor Thomas Molepo, who said that "some politicians are using pupils as shields in their quest for political power".

Children

Parents unanimously voiced their rejection of Bantu Education which they said was inferior and determined to enslave their children.

They agreed to form a body composed of the governing council and parents to petition the Government to scrap the age limit in black schools. It was also agreed that the body will meet with representatives of Minerva High School pupils to work out a solution so that they can go back to school and write their final examinations.

SOWETO STUDENTS MEETING END IN STALEMATE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The meeting of Soweto students called by the Azanian Students' Movement, yesterday ended in a stalemate when a rival students' organisation claimed the right to draft the Students' Representative Council constitution.

The meeting, held at the Regina Mundi Church in Rockville, was chaotic, with the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) accusing Azasm of "hijacking" the struggle. Cosas claimed it has always been in the forefront of the recent class boycotts and that it already had a constitution for the SRC's.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr Kabelo Lengene, who is also a member of Azasm, excused himself from the chair and the Reverend Joe Seoka took over. When Mr Seoka asked the meeting to vote on whether a constitution should be drafted by the student organisations together, Cosas members left the meeting and returned after the vote had been taken in favour of the motion.

Boycotts

The meeting followed the announcement by the Minister of Cooperation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that SRC's would be allowed in schools as from next year. The meeting also discussed other issues affecting them and issues which had led to class boycotts in Pretoria and the East Rand.

Another issue which ended in a stalemate was whether students should report to school on Monday or not. Although most were in favour of not going to school, there was again division between the two organisations. It was later agreed that they would go back, but at the same time request the Department of Education and Training for an extension of time for examinations.

Most felt the exams should be held in February or March next year.

CSO: 3400/82

TEARGAS USED ON 500 PUPILS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Police yesterday used teargas to disperse about 500 pupils from two secondary schools in Vosloorus, Boksburg who were singing freedom songs and marching in the streets.

According to Police Public Relations Directorate spokesmen, Lieutenant Henry Beck, police used rubber bullets and tearsnoke to disperse a stone-throwing crowd of about 500 youths in Vosloorus township.

Meanwhile pupils are set to meet with regional inspectors in the township today. The pupils took the decision to meet with inspectors to discuss the acceptance of the SRC, and the scrapping of the age limit by the Department of Education and Training.

Pupils said they had agreed "not to go back to school before our SRC, and the scrapping of the age limit demands are met by the Government."

The tearsnoke incident took place when pupils of the Ilinge Secondary School, who had been joined by pupils of the Ilinge Junior Secondary School marched to disrupt classes at primary schools in the township. Both schools have not been holding classes since the beginning of September.

A group of the pupils entered the Fortune Kunene Primary School where the staff members had to lock themselves in the principal's office.

CSO: 3400/82

MINISTER VILJOEN SPEAKS OUT ON PRETORIA SCHOOLS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text] **BAD elements and people with ulterior motives of breaking down black education would still not be satisfied with the Government's decision to re-open the six Atteridgeville high schools as well as the introduction of students representative councils at all schools.**

This was said by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education, at a Press conference held in Pretoria this week where he announced that the six strife-torn high schools — Hofmyer, Saulsville, Flavius Mareka, Saulridge, Dr W F Nkomo and D H Peta — in Atteridgeville will be opened this morning.

Package

Dr Viljoen also announced a major breakthrough in black education with the introduction of a new "democratic communication structure" including SRC's which will be implemented next January.

This new package will involve class leaders, SRC's, school liaison committees of chairmen of governing councils, regional committees of the Council for Education and Training as well as the council for Education and Training.

"I firmly believe that these various democratically elected bodies will forge close relationships and better communication between pupils, staff, governing bodies, parents, the community and the departments in order to ensure effective education through active participation and effective communication at all levels," Dr Viljoen said.

The Minister also announced that a detailed educational programme had been devised to help students to catch up with lost time. Internal examinations for students in Standards 6 to 9 will be conducted in January next year to enable those who pass to proceed to the next class in the same year.

Final matric students, Dr Viljoen added, may write in November this year "following the normal Standard 10 timetable or write as private candidates in May or June, 1985. Those who choose to write in May or June will be given the opportunity to attend special preparatory classes".

Aim

Dr Viljoen also stressed that their aim was to see the students back at school and appealed to students, teachers and members of the community to co-operate for the success of the pupils whose schools have been closed down since May this year because of continued unrest.

He also warned that the introduction of SRC's should not be misused and be used as a platform for political games. "We are not going to allow any interference or intimidation by political groups," warned Dr Viljoen.

He added: "Those people who want to break down black education through ulterior motives and those who do not want education, will still not be satisfied with these important announcements today. We however hope for a positive approach from all those concerned with the education of black children.

Although the new educational programme at the six high schools had not yet been finalised, the 6 000 students are expected to start their lessons at 7.30am to 4pm daily and classes will also be held on Saturday from 7.30am to about 12.30pm. A spokesman for the department stressed that the programme should not be seen as "a punitive measure — it is an effort to help students to catch up with lost time".

AZASM CALLS FOR BOYCOTT TO CONTINUE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] A call on Soweto scholars to boycott classes until the government has met student demands was yesterday made at a meeting organised by the Azanian Students' movement (Azasm).

According to the organisation's publicity secretary, Mr Kabelo Lengane, some 1,000 students and parents who gathered in the Regina Mundi hall in Soweto unanimously endorsed a boycott call made by Azasm last Friday.

Mr Lengane said the boycott would last until the government had met one particular "nonnegotiable" demand, the postponement of school examinations from late this month until February or March next year.

The boycott would affect all Soweto students, including those from private schools and colleges such as Damelin, Mr Lengane added.

The Regina Mundi meeting rejected the "educational constitution" announced this week after being compiled for the black communities by the Department of Education and Training.

Although the government scheme includes the establishment of democratically elected Students Representative Councils, a long-upheld demand of black scholars, Mr Lengane said the lack of consultation with the black communities in its compilation made the plan unacceptable.

"The DET plan's unilateral nature defeats the democratic principle."

Mr Lengane said the meeting unanimously resolved that Azasm and the Congress of South African Students should meet and draft "a constitution acceptable to all black students."

He added that the government plan was further unacceptable because it had not addressed problems that have made up the centre of student demands during months of boycotting.

These include excessive corporal punishment, the age limit question and the withdrawal of police interference in the township schools.

CSO: 3400/82

MARIEVALE MINERS ON STRIKE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Oct 84 p 3

[Text]

VIRTUALLY the entire workforce of 1 160 mine-workers at Gencor's Marievale Consolidated Gold Mine outside Springs is out on strike because of dissatisfaction over wage increases.

Most of the night shift refused to go underground on Tuesday night and were joined by the morning shift yesterday morning, a spokesman for the General Mining Corporation (Gencor) said.

A worker delegation

met on Tuesday with the mine management and expressed dissatisfaction with the 13,3 to 14,4 percent increases which were implemented at all Chamber of Mines mines on July 1.

Illegal

Because the statutory procedures had not been followed, the stoppage was regarded as an illegal strike by management, the Gencor spokesman added.

However, the strikers have not yet been given any ultimatum, nor have they been threatened

with dismissal for failing to return to work.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which represents the majority of the Marievale black workers, signed a recognition agreement with the mine shortly after the start of annual wage negotiations with the Chamber this year.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the union, said the Marievale manager had told employees they would receive the same increases the NUM managed to negotiate with the Chamber.

CSO: 3400/82

DIFFERENT TREATMENT OF BLACK, WHITE MINERS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Oct 84 p 11

[Article by Joshua Raboroko: "Black Miners Are Being Ripped Off?"]

[Text] Most underground black miners employed in the coal and tin mines in the Northern Transvaal are unskilled and earn an average of R250 per month whereas white miners are trained and earn in excess of R800 per month due to the job reservation legislation.

Food and accommodation provided for black and white miners differ. The staple porridge and beef is the main menu for blacks. The SOWETAN established during a visit to the mines this week.

Black miners' grievances on these mines comprise: low salaries, "unfair dismissals," no annual leave, no pension fund, job reservation and sometimes the usage of "bad language" underground.

Mine bosses at Rooiberg Tin Mines near Warmbath and Apex Greenside Colliery near Witbank — both owned by the Gold Fields of SA (GFSA) — believe that the situation can be changed if the controversial legislation could be scrapped on the mines.

The Chamber of

Mines — a bosses' organisation — is currently holding talks with members and unions in an attempt to eliminate the legislation on the mines, although some conservative unions are opposed to the move.

Apex's assistant manager Mr W M Botes says that the company has employed about 2 950 blacks and 250 whites. The black miners earn different salaries in terms of job categories. He did not want to comment on the average wages of both white and black.

The company has family accommodation for both race groups — 42 for blacks. The rest of the black miners stay in compounds where they get free accommodation and food, although the

type of food offered whites is different.

The national Union of Mineworkers has an office on the mines and the relationship between management and the union is cordial although no recognition agreement has been signed.

"Extensive training is given in all job categories peculiar to coal mining as well as in most trades, but still blacks do not have blasting certificates — one of the aims of the job reservation," Mr Botes said.

Black miners interviewed on their salaries expressed dissatisfaction and said that they earned from R250 to R500 depending on the job categories. The July increases improved "slightly."

SOUTH AFRICA

AZAPO CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN ASBESTOS MINES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] The Azanian Peoples Organisation yesterday called on asbestos mine managements in South Africa to increase the compensation paid to black workers suffering from asbestosis from R1 500 to R15 000.

In a statement, the health secretary of Azapo, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, also suggested that the total banning of the mining of "this magical mineral" should be considered in view of the serious health hazard posed.

Although we may be classified as Third World, our citizens deserve first world treatment," Dr Asvat said.

Knowing fully well that the banning of the mining of the mineral could not be achieved overnight, Dr Asvat said, Azapo called on the managements of asbestos mines to immediately institute the following recommendations:

- to provide better protection for their workers from the hazards of the fibre;
- to reduce the size of permissible fibre from four fibres per cubic millimetre to one per cubic millimetre;
- to dispose of the dumps so that they no longer pose a danger to those living in the surrounding areas, and;
- to improve the living conditions and facilities of those employed by the mines.

Besides calling for a large increase in the compensation paid, Dr Asvat said black workers who suffered from "this irreversible and permanently disabling disease" should get a permanent monthly pension to bring them in line with white workers.--SAPA

CSO: 3400/82

BRIEFS

TEARGAS USED ON DURBAN STRIKERS--Police used sjamboks and tearsnake to disperse about 60 strikers who had gathered outside Silverton Engineering at Isipingo at lunchtime yesterday. Major Piet Meiring, the South African Police Liaison Officer in Durban, confirmed that the police were called to a large radiator factory yesterday morning and used tearsnake and sjamboks to break up the gathering. "The people have been on strike for about nine days and this morning the company told us the strikers were intimidating people who wanted to return to work and asked us to come and do something about it." He said the police warned the workers to disperse by noon because their gathering was illegal in terms of the Internal Security Act. The deadline lapsed "and they still refused to disperse so the order was given for the police to disperse the 50 to 60 workers," he said. Major Meiring denied any knowledge of anyone being hurt or being taken to hospital.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Oct 84 p 2]

POLICEMAN'S HOUSE BOMBED--A petrol bomb was thrown at the house of a policeman in Katlehong early yesterday, a police spokesman in Pretoria said. No damage or injuries were caused in the incident, according to Lieutenant Derek van der Walt. In the Bloemfontein township of Botshabelo, five buses were stoned late on Tuesday. Lt van der Walt said police were still investigating the explosion at the Natal Technikon in Durban on Tuesday night. He said no injuries were caused in the blast, which knocked out several windows. Six youths were seriously injured and admitted to the Far East Rand Hospital. Reports that two of them died on arrival are still unconfirmed. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Oct 84 p 2]

SOWETO DEATH TOLL NOW 36--Acts of violence have claimed seven more lives in Soweto, bringing the number of people killed since last Friday to 36. The township's murder toll was 29 on Monday, making it one of the highest and bloodiest recorded over a weekend this year. Police attributed the death toll to the fact that it was the end of the month. Brigadier J.J. Viktor, the Soweto CID chief, said yesterday that one of the seven murders reported to police was of a 17-year-old Zone 5 Meadowlands girl. She was allegedly stabbed to death on Monday evening by her boyfriend. Police are looking for a 23-year-old man. In one of the two attempted murders reported, police have arrested a man and recovered a revolver. Other crimes committed were seven robberies, in which police have made five arrests, one armed robbery in which a delivery vehicle worth R5 800 was taken, six rapes, 13 thefts, six motorcar thefts, eight thefts from vehicles two burglaries each from business premises and residential places. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Oct 84 p 2]

POLICE WHIP VAAL MOURNERS--Police yesterday whipped mourners who were returning from the funeral of one of the Vaal Triangle unrest victims, Mrs Maria Mantoa Mvala (26) in Sharpeville. Mrs Mvala, an employee of the Orange-Vaal Development Board, was fatally wounded when police allegedly open fire in her yard two weeks ago. About 2,000 mourners solemnly marched 3 km behind the hearse carrying the coffin to the St Cyprian Anglican Church where the funeral service was held. Father Tebogo Moseland, the pastor in charge, told the emotion-charged service that people cannot be oppressed forever. "Even the Egyptians had to give in to the resistance of the Israelites whom they had enslaved." The coffin was carried aloft while mourners sang the national anthem and other freedom songs. Police in several vans kept a close watch. Many people returning from the cemetery were beaten by police. Women and children ran in all directions as police charged at them. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Oct 84 p 3]

100 INDUSTRIA WORKERS STRIKE--More than 100 workers at the Gold Star Yeast Company in Industria went on strike this week after management allegedly threatened to "fire them all" and get "guys from Zimbabwe." Workers' leaders said management was also trying to do away with eight salesmen by transferring them against their will to another yeast company. The salesmen refused. They claim management was also contemplating scrapping the R100 monthly commission they were being paid. A spokesman for the company, Mr Ray Stout, said there had been a work stoppage on Monday and Tuesday but the cause was still unknown. He said discussions were still in progress between management and the workers. "All is now under control as the workers have resumed their duties," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SOWETAN in English 12 Oct 84 p 2]

CLASSROOM BURNT IN MAMELODI--Classes were disrupted and a classroom set alight at the J Kekana Secondary School in Mamelodi yesterday morning. Eyewitnesses told THE SOWETAN that a group of youths arrived at the school and threw stones, which shattered some of the windows. A classroom was burnt down. A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training (DET) confirmed the incident and said attendance was normal at other schools in Pretoria's black townships. He said, however, no teaching had taken place at the Soshanguve High School because students there had not brought their books to school. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Oct 84 p 2]

ROBBEN ISLAND--Robben Island, on which the Prisons Department has a maximum security prison, will definitely still be handed over to the Department of Defence "in several years," the Ministers of Defence and Justice, General Magnus Malan and Mr Kobie Coetsee, have said in a joint statement in Pretoria. They were reacting to reports from Cape Town that the tiny Island in Table Bay would probably be developed as a tourist resort. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Oct 84 p 4]

SCHEME TO AID JOBLESS SOWETANS--A black company is to start a massive scheme aimed at helping thousands of unemployed Sowetans. Training workshops will be held weekly at the Funda Centre, Diepkloof, and participants will be assessed for placement in various big companies. At present, the company will be training males with a junior certificate or matric pass. Mrs Doris Thinane, of the Relevance Management Services, which will be running the

scheme, said the programme will enable the participants to pursue various careers in the job market. The first workshop starts this Thursday, and those interested in participating are requested to contact the company as soon as possible. The session starts at 10 a.m. For more details contact Mrs Thinane or Mr Arthur Umlaw at 933-2092, 933-1837. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Oct 84 p 4]

ASBESTOS MINES CLOSURE URGED--The Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union (Bamcwu) yesterday launched a national anti-asbestos campaign following its recent investigations on asbestos mineworkers in the north eastern Transvaal. Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, the union's general secretary, said the launching of the campaign has been prompted by the high incidence of asbestos-related diseases. The diseases were mesothelioma and asbestosis (lung cancer), which communities living near asbestos mines and dumps are in danger of contracting. In the north eastern Transvaal alone, 500 000 people could be affected. "The closure of asbestos mines is going to be our priority because the health and safety of black workers comes first. We would rather starve than sell our labour plus our lives," he said. "Our campaign shall be geared at alerting the entire community to the dangers they are subjected to in their daily toil for the enrichment of the capitalist minority. It shall also make the rural masses aware of the looming death as a result of the system's intransigence," Mr Nefolovhodwe said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Oct 84 p 2]

NEW SHARPEVILLE STUDENT MOVEMENT--THE newly-formed Sharpeville Students' National Resistance Movement (SSNRM) is to hold its first meeting to discuss the controversial school boycott at the St Cyprian Anglican Church, Sharpeville, today at 1 pm. A spokesman for the movement said that they will resolve to end or continue the class boycott which entered its sixth week in the Vaal Triangle townships this week. Students boycotted classes in the area before and during the wide-spread violence which claimed the lives of several scores of people, including town councillors in the area. The spokesman added that for as long as their colleagues were in detention it will be difficult for students to return to class amid calls from the parents and teachers that they should do so. Their movement has appealed to the authorities to release the remaining students who are still languishing in jail. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Oct 84 p 9]

CSO: 3400/70

TOGO

BRIEFS

CANADIAN LOAN AGREEMENT--Togo and the Canadian University Service today signed a 4.8 million Canadian dollars loan agreement for the construction of a project to provide drinking water to the rural populations in the prefectures of Yo and Yoto, all in the Maritime Region. [Excerpt] [Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 12 Oct 84 AB]

CSO: 3419/59

PRIME MINISTER REITERATES COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 17 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] The Prime Minister Mr Eric Otema Allimadi reiterated government's commitment to maintain and strengthen democratic institutions established in 1980.

Mr Otema Allimadi made this affirmation in an interview with Mr James Wilde, of Time-Life Magazine at the International Monetary Fund tre [as published] on 14 September.

The Prime Minister said the realistic policies of the government can be seen bearing fruits with increases in agricultural and industrial production. He said that this progress in the economic field is due to the support of the people of Uganda and International agencies like the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On security, he pointed out that insecurity is only confined to a very small area of Uganda, while most of the country is experiencing abundant peace.

The Prime Minister also met the visiting Delegate General of Africa of International Red Cross in Geneva Mr Jean-Marc Bornet, and discussed various issues on the operations of ICRC in Uganda.

Meanwhile, a government subcommittee report on the resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced people in the districts of Luwero, Mpigi and Mubende has been handed over to the Prime Minister.

Mr Otema Allimadi commended the committee for the effort they put in producing the report.

The occasions were attended by the Minister of State Office of the Prime Minister, Mr Osindek Wangor, the Permanent Secretary, Mr F. Ayune and the UNICEF Relief Administrator, Mr Bill Kircham.

CSO: 3/00/78

COMMITMENT TO KAGERO RIVER ORGANIZATION REAFFIRMED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Sep 84 p 8

[Article by Peter Masebu]

[Text] Uganda has expressed commitment to the Kagera River Basin Organisation (KBO) and that it will do everything to promote the welfare of the peoples of this region through the organisation.

It was stated yesterday by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Regional Cooperation, Mr Kesi Nyakimwe, in a paper read on his behalf by an official from his ministry, Mr Bernard Kazungu at the ongoing seminar for news editors in Kampala. [as published]

"As it has been stated on previous occasions, the government firmly believes in regional integration and cooperation," Mr Nyakimwe stressed, while hoping that the other KBO member states, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda will also continue with the goodwill which has guided the now seven-year old organisation.

Uganda joined KBO in 1981 after Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi, which had signed Rusumo Treaty in 1977, to establish the organisation, whose aim is to exploit to the maximum agriculture, energy and telecommunication potential within the 59,800 sq km basin, whose estimated population is more than 6.7 million people.

So far, the PS explained, only the construction of the KBO headquarters at Kigali, Rwanda and the quarters for top executives had been completed. He added that since the KBO programme was an ambitious one, some of the projects might not be realised within 10 years, mainly because of high costs and other constraints.

Mr Nyakimwe told the newsmen however that a start had been made and that some projects need not take too long "before the fruits are harvested."

In agriculture, the thrust is to increase and improve agriculture on which 90 percent of the area's inhabitants depend by increasing employment opportunities thus halting the rural to urban migration.

Livestock improvement, eradication of tsetse flies, reclamation of swamps and afforestation of unproductive lands is also envisaged under the programme.

In the energy sector, the KBO programme is to tap cheap and reliable sources of energy, which can help the mining of ore and in running agro-based industries.

Mr Nyakimwe said the construction of a 110 MW hydropower dam at Rusumo was one of the most important power schemes identified, although small hydropower stations would also be constructed in Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda.

In the transport sector, the long term plan is to disenclave the Kagera River region by providing more routes to the Indian Ocean and to provide more linkages in the income generating activities in the area.

The PS told the news editors that it also proposed that a rail link be constructed from Bihanga on the Kasese-Monbasa- railway line, to run through Ntungamo onwards to Kabate and then Kigali.

Another branch will start from Uvinza on the Dar es Salaam-Kigoma railway line and will head on to Bujumbura and Kigali. The link with Lake Victoria will start from a junction at the Rusumo falls and run to Kemondo Bay near Bukoba town in Tanzania. The total network is estimated to be between 1,433 and 1,467 km and expected to cost 1.5 billion US dollars.

According to the PS a road network totalling 1,128 km is also planned to be constructed or improved within all the KBO countries at a cost of 360 million US dollars.

The KBO programme also plans to end the cumbersome need to go through Europe to get a telephone in the neighbouring country. A microwave link to cost 7.5 million US dollars is planned for the whole region. Financiers have been found.

Asked to comment about whether the proliferation of groupings in the region might not lead to conflict, Mr Kazungu, who was deputising for Mr Nyakimwe said this would not happen because each organisation served distinct purposes for specific needs. The seminar continues today.

CSO: 3400/78

REFUGEES RETURN TO MOYO

Fled to Sudan

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 18 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by John Itipa Lulu]

[Text] People who fled Moyo to take refuge in neighbouring Sudan by the turn of 1981 owing to banditry operations in the district return home in the average of 500 persons per day in view of the fact that peace again prevails in the area.

On arrival, they are requested to report to the police for necessary documentation. Thereafter, the police refers them to the probation and welfare office for assessment at individual level.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) representatives likewise Moyo District Administration work round the clock to render all the essential assistance to the returning fellow citizens.

The majority of the people in this exodus involves children, women and the aged although the number of young men returning is also encouraging. Expectedly, they look conspicuous, pathetic, sickly and weak, to say the least on return.

To people who either live near the Uganda—Sudan border or have the opportunity of visiting that country, this description will not sound as an exaggeration. One thing is that the environment over there is different with our own surrounding.

Nevertheless, all the resources in the district are mobilised and organised at the disposal of the returning Ugandans. For example, all of them are medically examined at the reception centre before they mix with community.

In any case, Moyo Hospital is well equipped and stocked to provide health care for these adequately.

In fact, they are accommodated at the reception centre for a few days to reset before they are transported to their respective homes with necessary items with

which to start living. After all, the UNHCR undertakes the responsibility of paying school fees of pupils and students of returning parents. One day, the former refugees chorused to a public officer: "We want to return home and resettle."

It seems that the exodus will reach its climax by the end of 1981 in such a way that 95 percent of the refugees will have returned.

Officials of Moyo District Administration have made their position very clear in regard to the employment of some returning refugees. They seem to admit that those people who were their employees prior to running to Sudan will be reinstated to their jobs.

Like elsewhere in Uganda, drought has had adverse effect on crop production in Moyo District this year. This disaster has created artificial shortage of food supplies. But every effort is being made to ensure that the returning refugees receive adequate relief supplies.

Interviews with them reveal lots of things. Above all, they are grateful to the Uganda Government for making it possible for them to return home through Moyo District Team and Planning Committee.

Furthermore, they thank the security forces in the district in the special way for getting rid of banditry in the area to enable them to return home.

Further still, they recognise and acknowledge the contribution of the UNHCR, LWF and Moyo District Administration in resettling them. If the exodus continues in same manner, Moyo District will regain its original population by the end of 1984.

Normalcy Returns

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sam Serwanga]

[Text] Normalcy has returned to Moyo district which had been rocked by banditry in recent years.

Large numbers of refugees who fled to Sudan are now back. Farming, fishing, business and education have picked up, while neighbours in Sudan continue to ply between Moyo and their area to facilitate the flourishing of border trade.

The District Commissioner, Moyo, Mr George Madra, said this in Kampala during an exclusive interview with UGANDA TIMES recently.

Mr Madra, said the situation had drastically improved from the state where banditry reigned high to complete normalcy, except for a few isolated incidents caused by criminal elements.

He added, "To date, we talk of rehabilitation of the infrastructures destroyed between 1980-82, resettlement of refugees from Sudan, provision of social services, like education and coming up with development programmes, in the district."

On the return of refugees back to their homes, Mr Madra noted that the mutual trust which has been developed has contributed a lot to their voluntary repatriation.

He said: "We are also set to receive them back, comfortable provide them with the necessary items to make them be from the plight of being placated from their homes."

Meanwhile, tripartite agreement was concluded between the government and the UNHCR, the Lutheran World Federation (the implementing partner in the relief supply) and the World Food Programme, whose food assistance is distributed by the relief department of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Under this scheme, returning refugees are assisted for three to six months, while at the same time they are given implements to enable them be self-reliant in food production and building their own houses.

The DC, however, suggested that it would be easier if the UNHCR had appointed a liaison officer in Kajo Keji, and Nimule in Sudan to expeditiously handle the repatriation exercise.

To date, refugees find it cumbersome to go through formalities that take them to Yei (about 100 miles from Kajo Keji), Aru in Zaire, Arua in Uganda, Gulu and then Moyo. This process can be easy if there were repatriation officers in Moyo and Kajo Keji.

On agriculture, he said there had been substantial food increase in various areas of the district. Farmers have been going in for seeds for crops like millet, maize and rice in great numbers.

"The crops are likely to do much better if the rains do not fail us. In the first half of this year the rains failed, so was the case last year, and yet the second half of last-year experienced plenty of rains which damaged the crop," he explained.

He added the UNHCR had started a programme of subsidising the cost of cultivating an acre per plot for the returning refugee families, and those who had been in the area but could not afford.

The families that are assisted are asked to pay 1,500 per acre and this is expected to increase the food output, he said.

Mr Madra also said already some farmers who have a surplus have started selling some of their food to areas outside the district.

CSO: 3400/78

KITGUM-JUBA ROAD LINK UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Freddie Sekiotto]

[Text] A road link between Kitgum District and Juba in Sudan is being worked upon from the Uganda side. And a special request has been put forward to the Sudanese Government to start work on the portion from Juba side.

The revelation was made by Mr Obci-Ochola the MP for Kitgum North. He was speaking on Monday at a farewell dinner organised by M/S Orbit Agencies Ltd in honour of the outgoing Sudanese diplomat, Mr Hashim A. Salih.

He returns home after serving here for four years, Mr Sakh will be manning Africa Desk in Khartoum.

Mr Obol-Ochola who was the chief guest explained that when completed, the new road would be the shortest link between Juba and Kenya. It would pass through Kitgum, Lira, Soroti and down to the Kenyan port, Mombasa.

He highly praised the excellent relations being enjoyed by the two sister countries. Mr Obol Ochola asked Mr Salih to utilise the good things he had seen here to promote the good image of Uganda in Sudan.

"We regard the link between us and Sudan as very important. We regard Sudan and all our neighbours as one people," he stressed.

Paying glowing tribute to Mr Salih, Mr Obol-Ochola described him as "an extremely able diplomat; warm person and a professional linguist. We are going to miss you."

He asked the outgoing diplomat to help promote Ugandas good name outside.

Replying to these kind remarks, Mr Salih said, he considered himself very lucky to have been posted here and served here for the last four years.

He said he felt bad to say goodbye. "I will remember everyday, hour, minute and second I have stayed in this beautiful country. I will be the MP for Uganda in Khartoum," he promised.

He praised Mr Obol-Ochola for his mature and exemplary leadership.

The occasion was held at newly completed Cornucopia Restaurant formerly Kasisira. A number of diplomats attended including Mr Marx Kahende, head of Chancery at the Kenyan High Commission and Mr Gabriel Uwanyilijuru, First Secretary at the Rwandese Embassy in Kampala.

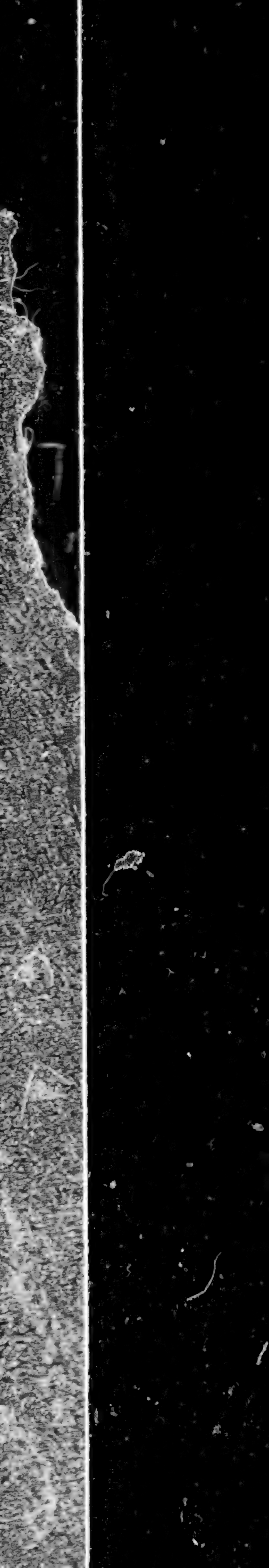
CSO: 3400/78

BRIEFS

BOAT FOR SSESE ISLANDS--A new passenger engine boat worth 2.5m Uganda shillings has been launched on Lake Victoria to operate between Gaba landing ground and Ssesse Islands. The boat, which was a result of efforts by Christians of Katuusa-Buziga Church of Uganda, was launched by the Assistant Bishop of Namirembe Diocese, the Rt Rev Misairi Kawuma, over the weekend. Bishop Kawuma called upon other churches to follow the example of Katuusa-Buziga by using their talents through investment and verification of activities. He was happy to note that launching of the boat came soon after the [word illegible] Namirembe Diocese Evangelical Mission. Bishop Mpalanyi Inkoyo of Mukono noted that a lot of church land was not better utilised in many areas of the country. He, therefore, urged churches to embark on project-like farming, fisheries and carpentry. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 19 Sep 84 p 3]

NLP RALLY FLOPS--The Nationalist Liberal Party (NLP) released its policy statement at a public rally held at the City Square in Kampala. The rally was attended by mostly newsmen and about ten supporters over the weekend. Speaking before the release of the statement, the former DP Vice President General, Mr Atwoma Tiberio Okeny, who is the interim chairman of the new party, reminded his listeners that his party was launched on June 27 this year, at a press conference held in the Imperial Hotel in Kampala. Mr Okeny said that the policy statement which was issued at the rally was entitled "Crusade for peace and development." The former acting secretary general of DP, who is the Interim Secretary to the NLP, Mr Anthony Ocaya, introducing the statement said that there is need for a new political party to be formed and that is why the NLP was formed. UNA [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 17 Sep 84 p 3]

ARMY COMMANDOS GRADUATE--The first group of commandos of the Uganda National Liberation Army has passed out at Nakasongola Commando Training School in Luwero District. Addressing the students, President Obote urged them to use the knowledge they have acquired from the course to serve the people of Uganda diligently. Thanking them for their dedication to the course, Dr Obote assured them of a bright future, adding that the government would give them every opportunity to advance their careers. Dr Obote emphasised the need to work according to the law as a prerequisite for development. The President advised the commandos to practice the knowledge they had acquired to their fullest possible abilities. He urged them, as pioneers, to show a good example that they have been brought up well. On arrival at Nakasongola,



the President was welcomed by the Chief of Staff, Brig Smith Opon Acak; the District Commissioner Luweno, Mr Nathan Karema; senior military officers and members of the Luwero District Team and Planning Committee. Dr Obote later inspected a guard of honour mounted by officers and men of the 7th battalion. The ceremony was attended by the Minister of State for Defence, Mr Peter Otai; the Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Samwiri Mugwisa; Commerce, Mr Atiro Omara; and the Minister of State in the President's Office, Mr Chris Rwakasisi. UNA [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Sep 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/78

INDIA READY TO ASSIST PROJECTS IN RURAL AREAS

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] THE Indian government has identified small-scale industries that can be established in Zimbabwe's 55 rural centres, the regional manager of the Engineering Export Promotion Council of India, Mr Bigoy Mazumder, has said.

"We really understand the industrial language of Zimbabwe more than any other developing country and therefore, we are able to give assistance in both large and small-scale industries," he said.

Mr Mazumder who is based in Nairobi, said his government could supply small printing presses for the establishment of small-scale printing industries which the Zimbabwean Government was keen to set up, leather tanning industries, factories to manufacture hand tools, including simple agricultural implements, and chemical industries.

Zimbabwe was the biggest producer of tobacco in Africa and therefore the setting up of small chemical industries to manufacture nicotine sulphate used in fertilisers would be viable.

Mr Mazumder, who was in Zimbabwe to attend the Indo-Zimbabwean co-operation first meeting which ended in Harare this week, leaves for Botswana and Swaziland on a working visit on Monday.

CSO: 3400/45

AGRICULTURAL SALES COULD REACH \$850 MILLION

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] GWERU--ZIMBABWE'S agricultural sales could fetch a total of \$850 million, in spite of the difficult season the country has experienced.

This was said yesterday by the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie. He added that exports would be in the region of \$550 million.

Mr Laurie was opening the three-day Gweru Agricultural Show, which ends today.

"This is a real tribute to all farmers and the agricultural industry as a whole. But productivity under difficult circumstances is not achieved without heavy cost," he said.

The continued viability of the country's farmers was essential for Zimbabwe to progress and develop.

"Today we have one million people in employment and about 2,6 million people being educated. A few years from now enormous numbers will be looking for work," said Mr Laurie.

Agriculture could assist in this both directly on farms or indirectly in the urban areas, servicing and supplying agricultural, and processing our primary products.

"But agriculture can only do this if it is in a healthy situation."

Mr Laurie said much had been said about investing in this country from outside.

"We need this investment, but I believe that if we start where we can be investing and continuing to develop ourselves, then that investment will follow if the climate is right," he said.

In our present situation it was difficult to talk of investment from within. "There were shortages of foreign currency, shortages of internal finance and many others.

"However, Zimbabwe was built by Zimbabweans. We cannot rely on others to do this for us. To succeed, we must continue along those lines of self-help," he said.

With Zimbabwe's scarce foreign currency, priority must be given to areas of development and the servicing of the country's productive sectors.

"Through determination I know we can succeed, in spite of the many frustrations we face today, particularly in the area of scarce foreign currency," he said.

CSO: 3400/45

ZISCO, CHINA TO SUPPLY STEEL FOR STADIUM CONSTRUCTION

Agreement Signed

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Sep 84 p 3

[Text]

STEEL for the construction of the \$45 million National Sports Stadium being built in Harare by the China National Complete Plant Export Corporation (Complant) will be supplied by Zisco.

The agreement was signed at Redcliff last month between officials of the Chinese engineering company and the Ministry of Construction and National Housing.

Announcing the agreement this week, the company said that the locally produced steel to be used for the stadium would be the twisted bar type, instead of deformed bar steel.

No details of the tonnage or contract price for the steel involved in the contract were available.

According to the company, the Chinese design team, which had previously visited Redcliff, had expressed "complete satisfaction" with both the quality and chemical properties of Zisco steel. Complant's chief engineer and manager for the project, Mr Huai-yao Xu, had expressed the hope that this would be the beginning of more "mutual business" between China and Zimbabwe.

This is not the first time that Zisco steel had been used in major construction works. It has been used in Kariba, Kyle, in most multi-storey buildings in Zimbabwe and in other countries to which it had been exported. It has also been used in the construction of the hotel-conference centre being built by the Energoprojekt company of Yugoslavia.

However, it is believed that in

some cases Zisco steel may be required to be sold at unfavourable prices should aid-assisted projects be involved.

At the annual congress held in July by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries a member, Mr C R L Molam, commented on this point.

Noting that some items which could be made locally were imported under aid schemes, he referred to the hotel-conference centre, the proposed sports stadium and future development of University of Zimbabwe facilities in Harare, and said:

"I know that with regard to the Harare conference centre, the reinforcing steel supplier was forced to match the price that would have been paid if it had been imported, and was faced with the possibility of having to cut his prices to combat dumping."

In reply the Minister of State (Industry and Technology) in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, reiterated that it was his ministry's desire that all aid-funded projects should be supplied by Zimbabwe manufacturers from 100% local materials, failing which "as much local content as possible should be used."

He said that it had been agreed with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development that all ministries undertaking projects from aid money should consult with his ministry before committing themselves to supplies of products that were otherwise available in Zimbabwe.

The minister added that in the

past some ministries were not aware of this type of arrangement. This was being rectified.

The minister also said that the negotiations involved in some cases took some time and that the ministry examined whether there were "also some advantages to this country."

He added that should any member of the CZI or of the business community discover an anomaly of this kind it should be brought to the attention of his ministry which might otherwise be "unaware of the existence" of such a situation.

Chinese Explanation

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] CHINA will provide about 1 000 tonnes of steel for the new national sports stadium while Zimbabwe will supply the remaining 3 000 tonnes required.

The economic counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Harare, Cde Wang Jun, said last week the Chinese steel was being imported in accordance with the agreement signed by the Zimbabwe Government for the construction of the \$45 million sports stadium near Heroes' Acre.

"It is stipulated in the construction contract what steel should be brought from China and what should be procured in Zimbabwe," said Cde Wang.

The Chinese state engineering enterprise, Complant, which is building the stadium, had made available to Zimbabwe a list of steel products needed for the project which laid down the specifications and quality required. Cde Wang said Zimbabwe was unable to meet some of these requirements.

"There are certain pipes and angles, for example, Zimbabwe cannot produce."

List

Zimbabwe had been given the opportunity to select what it could produce from the list and an agreement had been reached with Zisco for the supply of 3 000 tonnes of Zimbabwe steel, three-quarters of the total amount to be used in the project.

Cde Wang said that in original proposals for the stadium all the steel was to have been imported from China. "Later, at the request of Zimbabwe, China agreed to buy as much of the steel in Zimbabwe as was available."

Zimbabwe does not produce high-tensile steel, but Complant engineers would procure quantities of the local substitute--steel which undergoes a twisting process.

The first delivery of the Zisco steel is due at the end of November.

Cde Wang said that with the exception of 1 000 tonnes of steel, specialist electronic and sports equipment, including the synthetic track, and engineering plant equipment all other materials would be acquired locally.

Replying to a report that a transport crate broke open in transit revealing Chinese-made brooms, Cde Wang said various small, low cost items from China had been brought to the Harare site. "Sometimes you like to use small items you are accustomed to, the cost is negligible."

Labour

The Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, is expected to lay the foundation stone at the stadium next month and according to the agreement signed in Beijing on April 12 the stadium will be completed within three years of the start of construction work.

The \$45 million is an interest-free loan to Zimbabwe repayable over 10 years from the date of completion.

Cde Wang said geological work and site preparation had already begun and as construction progressed the project would employ a local labour force of about 700, possibly reaching 1 000 at busiest periods.

The 60 000 seat stadium, about 360 m from end to end, will have a practice field outside and several ancillary buildings.

Features of the stadium itself include an eight-lane track, a 300-seat rostrum, a reception hall, a VIP lounge, changing facilities and technical facilities for timing, scoring, lighting, public address and radio and television broadcasting services.

CSO: 3400/45

MILITIA TRAINING FOR YOUTHS PLANNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] SCHOOLGOING Zanu youths in dissident-affected areas may receive military training to enable them to defend themselves against attacks, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Dr. Frederick Shava, has said.

He was speaking at the burial of Cde Moffat Mutwavaviri, a 24-year-old Form 3 student at Vungu Secondary School who was killed by dissidents in the Midlands last Sunday, ZIS reports.

Cde Shava said Zanu would look into the possibility of introducing military training to youths of schoolgoing age in the dissident-affected areas.

Screened

The Government would also introduce militia training in the area for people to defend themselves against dissidents. People would be screened and only genuine Zanu members would be trained.

"We are aware that some people in Gweru are carrying Zanu and Zapu cards. We are going to make a thorough check to identify the genuine members for training," he said.

Relatives of Cde Mutwavaviri, who was a Zanu youth district chairman, said he was killed by dissidents because he was organising people in the area to join Zanu and support the Government.

He was the third Zanu local leader to be killed by dissidents in the Midlands in the last few months.

The funeral was also attended by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Richard Hove, and the Governor of the Midlands, Cde Benson Ndemera.

CSO: 3400/44

RETREATMENT OF SAND DUMPS AT GWANDA GOLD MINES

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 21 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by Andy Hendry: "Dumpers After Gwanda's Gold Left-Overs"]

[Text]

THEY are called dumpers... but these men are not throwing anything away. In fact, they are after other people's rejects. And it's not just any old rubbish they want, for there is only one kind of waste that enters the dumper.

A new breed in the gold mining industry, the dumper is the man who has discovered that the sand dumps of long abandoned gold mines sometimes contain a worthwhile amount of recoverable gold.

In Gwanda, the recognised centre of the gold producing belt that stretches from West Nicholson to Bulawayo, almost every abandoned working now has a prominent sign bearing the warning: "Danger Cyanide".

In the days of the small worker, when the price of gold was relatively low, and with inefficient chemical extraction methods, the miner would simply crush his ore, extract what gold he could, and dump the residue.

However, with improved methods and superior chemicals, coupled with the dramatic rise in the price of gold in recent years, it has become an economic proposition to re-treat the sands of these old mines.

Within the Gwanda area alone, there are at least 12 dumpers treating sand

dumps.

About 15 km from Gwanda, past two of the largest gold producing mines in the area, the Vubachikwe and the Blanket, is a small abandoned mine called the Smiler.

In the 1940s, a small worker and his family lived on the Smiler, there was a house, a mill and headgear, and the usual workshop and outbuildings. Today there are only a few concrete pillars that once supported the mill, and the foundations of the house are overgrown with trees.

TREATMENT

But the sand dumps of the old mine are a hive of activity, with workers busily pushing wheelbarrows to and fro as they cart the sand from the dumps to the treatment tanks.

The sands of the Smiler are being treated by Mr Bert Cooper, a dumper who lives in Esigodini. He travels to Gwanda three times a week to supervise the operation.

Mr Cooper has been in mining for many years, mainly in Nkayi. He joined the Government in 1969 after working various mines in the area, and retired earlier this year.

Explaining the process used to treat the sands, Mr Cooper said the sands first have to be mixed with lime, and then carted to the tanks. Here a cyanide solution is pumped over

the sand, picking up any gold as it filters through.

From the bottom of the tank the solution gravitates through a filter tank into the extraction box.

In the extraction box the solution is pumped through a series of compartments filled with zinc shavings. The gold sticks to the zinc and the cyanide solution is then pumped back to the tanks to repeat the process.

Once the zinc shavings have taken all the gold they can, they are removed from the box and soaked in sulphuric acid.

DRIED

This releases the gold from the zinc, which is then re-used. The gold bearing residue is dried, mixed with various other chemicals, and smelted to extract the gold.

Mr Cooper started treating the dumps of the Smiler in 1981, and reckons he has about another 12 months' work before the sands run out.

"Surprisingly, there is still a little free gold in some of these dumps," said Mr Cooper.

Taking a prospector's pan, he carefully washed a sample of particularly dark looking sand. Swirling it round the pan, he gradually removed most of it until just a few grains remained at the bottom of the pan.

Clearly visible in the "tail" of the sample were a few specks of shining gold. "That's what we are looking for," he grinned.

But before you load up your car with pick and shovel and head for Gwanda to make your fortune, heed the warning given by another dumper.

"If there are any dumps around here not being worked, you can be sure they are not worth working," he said.

STATE STEPS IN TO SAVE MINES FROM CLOSURE

Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] THE Government has decided to acquire controlling shares in the MTD group of companies, the Minister of Mines, Cde Callistus Ndlovu, told the Senate yesterday.

MTD is controlled by ZM Enterprise, registered in Luxembourg, which will be acquired through Messina Limited of South Africa.

"Government's investments in these companies will be managed by the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation," Cde Ndlovu said, adding that an agreement in principle had been made whereby Messina would continue to provide certain technical and engineering services for a minimum of three years.

Negotiations had been in progress since February this year and were prompted by MTD's expressed intentions to close down certain mining operations in March.

"Reasons given to the Ministry of Mines for closure were: rising production and interests costs, low metal prices and accelerated depletion of payable ore reserves," said Cde Ndlovu.

The agreement calls for a purchase price of \$5,5 million payable in Harare immediately upon reaching a formal agreement which could be externally remitted to Messina through six-year Government bonds with a 4 percent annual interest rate.

The technical services provided by Messina under the contract would be paid at an annual fee of 0,5 percent of the gross turnover of the copper mining companies and the three gold mining companies under the MTD Group.

The minister added: "The fee shall be payable in Zimbabwe dollars annually in arrears for a period of 36 months, with an option to extend the contract for a further 24 months."

The Government was motivated by the desire to maintain copper production and employment as well as foreign exchange earnings.

Messina has substantial deposits of copper, lead and zinc at Copper Queen and Copper King in Sanyati, said Cde Ndlovu, adding: "These deposits, which have yet to be developed, offer a great potential for future expansion of mining operations."

He expressed the hope that ZMDC participation in the MTD group would enhance employees' career opportunities as new mining developments were undertaken.

The interests bough by the Government include: 100 percent of MTD Management Services Limited which in turn has 100 percent interest in Bar 20 Mines (Pvt) Ltd; 85 percent in Sabi Consolidated Gold Mines and 50 percent in Jena Mines; 55 percent shares in MTD (Mangula) Limited which in turn has 25 percent interest in Lomagundi Smelting and Mining (Pvt) Limited; 65 percent shares in Lomagundi Smelting and Mining (Pvt) Limited and 100 percent shares in MTD Sanyati (Pvt) Limited.

CSO: 3400/56

TWO FIRMS TO HELP GOVERNMENT RUN COOPERATIVES

Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] TWO local companies, Chibuku Breweries and Nattbrew have agreed in principle to help the Government in the running of co-operatives.

The director of the Department of Co-operatives Development in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Kenneth Majome, said yesterday that the ministry and the two companies met in Harare last week to discuss the issue.

"We are currently liaising with the technical man designated by the companies in arranging field visits scheduled to start next week."

The parties intended to visit about five collective co-operatives before making a final decision, said Cde Majome.

"After about five visits to different collective ventures we should be able to sit down and discuss how to go about it. The companies would also decide which co-operative they wish to start with."

Co-operatives needed support through training, management consultants, finance and capital and it was in this direction that the two companies were going to assist the Government.

The success of co-operatives depends on the support from the Government and private industries.

There are 259 agricultural co-operatives registered with the Department of Co-operatives Development and most of them have suffered serious problems due to lack of capital, expertise and the three-year drought.

For them to stand on their feet they need a strong financial injection. However, several co-operatives lack technical, managerial and administrative direction.

Recently The Herald reported that the future of co-operatives started by ex-combatants was being threatened by lack of capital.

Many of them were now seeking help from the Department of Co-operatives Development. Some showed early success, but production costs then exceeded income generated from sales.

The deputy chairman of the Murewa/Kubatana district council, Cde Beriburo Nyamupingidza told people attending the district annual agricultural show earlier this month that farming groups in the area desperately needed loans from Government to buy farming inputs for the coming rainy season.

CSO: 3400/56

SABOTAGE, DAMAGE TO PROPERTY ON INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 84 p 15

[Text] Harare--More than 100 bandits had been killed and several captured this year in contacts with security forces, the Minister of State (Security), Mr Emmerson Munangagwa said.

In an interview published in Harare yesterday, he said that about 500 dissidents had been killed since operations began against them two years ago.

"It is not my policy to reveal the number of captures," he said.

Mr Munangagwa disclosed that out of 300 people repatriated from Botswana, including a number of ex-Zipra combatants, 20 had been handed over to the police for prosecution for their alleged involvement in bandit activity.

"Only a handful of people have been placed in detention."

The Minister said there had been a marked decrease in sabotage and malicious damage to property. This year there have been 17 such cases, compared with 39 last year.

"Such incidents of sabotage which have occurred were committed by bandits operating in the southern half of the country," Mr Munangagwa said.

There had been no cases of politically motivated sabotage in the other parts of the country.

Certain elements within the South African Army had been engaged in acts of destabilisation through the medium of "Super Zupu" in Matabeleland, he said. There had been evidence that spies and agents of the South African intelligence services had been operating against Zimbabwe from within the country.

Former UANC auxiliaries, members of the guard force and other branches of the Rhodesian security forces who fled to South Africa at independence had been of great concern to the government. The exact number involved had been difficult to determine accurately, although estimates put the figure at about 4 000.

"We know that some people are no longer involved with the South African military, but by the same token, 'Super Zupu' recruits have been taken to South Africa for training.

"In the circumstances, it is not easy to provide an accurate figure, but I would add that from intelligence available to us it is known that there is still a presence of former UANC auxiliaries in South Africa who hold hostile intentions towards Zimbabwe," Mr Munangagwa said.

Movements

Some former UANC auxiliaries and people who professed allegiance to the party had been arrested in Zimbabwe while engaged in seeking intelligence about the strength and movements of the security forces.

He also said Zimbabwe senior security officers and those from South Africa, often met to discuss matters of mutual concern.

CSO: 3400/73

FOOD-FOR-WORK TO BENEFIT 600,000

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Ndaba Nyoni]

[Text] The Government has launched 6,278 new food-for-work projects which will benefit about 600,000 rural people at a cost of more than \$68 million, the Secretary for Local Government and Town Planning, Dr Mariyawanda Nzuwa, said yesterday.

He told THE HERALD this was the second phase of the public works programme and 598,093 communal people would be employed. More than \$34.2 million would be paid out as wages while materials for the implementation of the projects would cost \$33,817,840.

The food-for-work programme was launched in all the provinces by provincial governors in June to offer rural people affected by drought a source of sustenance while developing their areas. Under the programme the rural people work on development projects in their districts and are paid \$2 a day calculated on a monthly basis.

Cde Nzuwa said since the beginning of the programme 9,310 people had been employed to work on 112 projects and \$184,046 had been paid out.

Of these 112 projects only one--the Murambinda to Nyashanu road--had been completed and the rest were expected to be completed by the end of this month or early November.

"The response has been quite good and one cannot believe that some of the projects were actually carried out by the rural people."

All the new projects had been identified by the people through their district and provincial development committees which were formed after the creation of the offices of governors.

Projects to be carried out include the construction of feeder roads, gully reclamation, dam construction, tree planting, building of dip tanks and bush clearing.

Cde Nzuwa said his ministry insisted on dam construction and required that every district have at least one dam.

The communal land people would be encouraged to form cooperatives for the growing of vegetables around the dams.

Cde Nzuwa said the food-for-work programme was helping transfer economic development to the rural areas by improving trade and commerce there.

"Before the introduction of the programme the villager did not have much money to spend on the general dealer's store, but now they get an average of \$44 a month."

If the trend continued more businessmen would be encouraged to open up shops in the rural areas and small-scale industries could even be set up.

Cde Nzuwa said even after the drought the public works programme would continue as a machinery for development through people's participation, "provided these are viable projects of a developmental nature as opposed to self-help."

CSO: 3400/73

BRIEFS

RAIL TRAFFIC CONTROLS EASING--HARARE--Zimbabwe is relaxing its controls on rail traffic from South Africa bound for Zambia and Zaire as the logjam of the past two months begins to clear. At one stage the snarl-up on the lines of central Africa--compounded by a rail strike in Zambia--threatened to choke the import from South African ports of vitally needed relief maize supplies. Last Monday Zimbabwe raised its daily limit on traffic received from Sats, bound for north of the Zambezi, from 1 000 tons a day to 3 600 tons a day. The new limit results from a request by Zambia, which has cleared its backlog with the aid of an additional 10 hired Sats locomotives. At the height of the crisis a large cargo of maize lay in a freighter in Port Elizabeth harbour, unable to be shipped north to drought-stricken areas of central Africa. Zimbabwe imposed restrictions on receipt of Zambia-bound traffic from Sats when it could no longer store waiting trucks for Zambia and Zaire on its own lines without disrupting traffic. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Sep 84 p 2]

REWIND BOOST FOR DAM POWER--THE output capacity of one of the six generators at the Kariba power station has been increased by 20 percent after a rewind operation. Mr Pat Hallett, GEC's divisional manager, said modern technology had made it possible to produce coils with insulation that could withstand much higher power outputs and that this allowed old generators to have their power output increased without changing their size. Work began on the generator in April this year and the coils, supplied by GEC Large Machines, were assembled in sections before being shipped out from England. All work on the generator was carried out using local labour from L. H. Marthinusen, the electrical rewinding subsidiary of GEC Zimbabwe, under GEC Large Machines supervision. Work on a second generator, which will also increase the power output from 100 to 120 megawatts, is expected to begin in January. This generator, like the rest at Kariba, is about 24 years old. [Text] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Sep 84 p 4]

MILITIAS MAY FIGHT DISSIDENTS--DADAYA (Zvishavane)--THE people's militia may join the army in operations against dissidents and in repelling external enemies if Zimbabwe is invaded, the acting Minister of Defence, Dr. Sydney Sekeramayi, said yesterday. He told a paramilitary passing-out parade here: "We may need your services in a more direct role, in which case you will be brought into the regular army for short periods, for employment as static guards, escorts or to engage in actual operations in the field against the

dissidents," he said. The minister said the militia should work with the army against dissidents to enable all the people to concentrate on the development of the country. The regular forces were doing "a magnificent job of whittling own their numbers," he said. "Externally, we have the racist South African regime giving succour and comfort to the dissidents, but the Government will not be cowed by its destabilisation policy. Internally there are political enemies who wish nothing more than absolute power over our hearts and minds and the resources of the country. It is an ugly dwarf and it goes under the name of Zapu, whose militant henchmen strive, unsuccessfully, to wrest power from the popularly-elected Government," said the minister. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/45

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

7 NOV 1984

